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KORNILOV VIEWS 'FREEZE' ON SALT II BY U.S.

LD191944 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 19 May 80

["SALT-II: Facts and Fabrications"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 19, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It is a fact, though a strange one, that in an interview with newspaper Los Angeles TIMES U.S. President Carter pronounced himself in the sense that if the Soviet-American SALT II treaty has so far failed to be ratified, the reason allegedly is...the development in Afghanistan. In other words, the "Afghan pretext" which has already repeatedly been used by certain U.S. quarters to veil their own aggressive actions, is now used in order to pass off--by turning facts upside down--Washington as a "champion" of the SALT II treaty. But who is going to believe that?

For a beginning, let us set the record straight. Despite the fact that the SALT II treaty signed, as is known, in Vienna on June 18, 1979, was hailed by practically all the governments of the world, with the exception of the Chinese Government, influential circles in the United States had, long before the Afghan events, undertaken attempts to prevent the treaty's entry into force. By December 1979, that is to say by the time of the start of the events in Afghanistan, the U.S. Congress had already been debating for six months the issue of the treaty ratification--and it was already crystal-clear to everyone that because of the efforts of the enemies of detente ratification of the treaty had been "frozen" sine die. Moreover, the very process of SALT II hearings in the Senate committees was used by the Washington administration and the 'hawks' in Congress, operating jointly with NATO, for imposing decisions of intensifying the nuclear arms race; it was precisely at that period that they railroaded a decision on stationing in a number of Western European countries new U.S. missiles trained on the Soviet Union and other socialist states of Europe.

These are facts. Against the backdrop of these facts the allegations that the SALT II treaty failed to be ratified by U.S. Senate because of the Afghan events do not hold water. There is no need to say that these events which, we repeat, had begun already after the SALT II ratification had been frozen in Washington, have above all been due to the "undeclared war" unleashed by the United States against the sovereign Afghanistan.

Attempting to hide its negative attitude with regard to the SALT II treaty, the White House has lately been making statements in the sense that the sides should allegedly abide by the provisions of the treaty even if it has not been ratified, and that the United States is allegedly prepared to act accordingly. This is, however, no more than a crude propaganda gesture, no more. For who can believe the sincerity of such gestures if Washington, as is exemplified among others by the latest interview by the U.S. President, is itself always ready to seize at any specious or false pretext to justify its departure from an understanding reached with the view to preventing a nuclear war. The SALT II treaty will enter into force only after it is ratified by the legislative organs of the signatories and any attempts to obfuscate the clear issue of ratification by something completely irrelevant are self-defeating.

As regards the position of the USSR, its friends and allies, it is well-known and it has just been reiterated in the declaration of the states-members of the Warsaw Treaty which stresses that the socialist states regard the SALT II treaty as one of the most immediate tasks in the field of practical measures to halt the arms race. In the final analysis the United States is interested in the entry of the SALT II treaty into force no less than the Soviet Union.

EDITORIAL PRAISES WARSAW PACT 'COMPLEX OF MEASURES'

ID201635 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Interests of All Peoples"]

[Text] The conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee has completed its work in the capital of the People's Poland. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, having examined the results of this jubilee conference held on 14-15 May, wholly and fully approved the activity of the Soviet Union's delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Political Consultative Committee conference in Warsaw was held over notable days when the 25th anniversary of the socialist states' defense organization and their military-political alliance built on Lenin's ideas of collective defense of the gains of socialism and the principles of socialist internationalism was being celebrated. "Mentally looking back over these past 25 years," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "we may say with a clear conscience that history has confirmed the justified and far-sighted nature of the enactment our states performed in the Polish capital on 14 May 1955. The Warsaw Pact Organization can be proud of the results of its activity."

The countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact consistently steer a policy course aimed at implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and at safeguarding the peoples' security. At the same time, considering realistically the world situation and the aggressive designs of imperialist circles fueling militarist hysteria, the fraternal socialist countries are taking appropriate steps to strengthen their defense capability and are developing close cooperation among themselves in the military sphere. By creating a reliable joint defense, the Warsaw Pact members have discouraged the aggressively minded enemies of socialism from attempting to recarve by force the sociopolitical map of Europe which took shape after World War II. All honest people realize that the Warsaw Pact Organization and its consistent, principled, peace-loving policy are the main bulwark of lasting peace and security in Europe and an important factor of world peace.

In the elaboration of the Warsaw Pact members' coordinated policy a specially important role belongs to the Political Consultative Committee. This was reaffirmed by the results of the Political Consultative Committee Warsaw conference. It summed up the results of the Warsaw Pact's 25 years of activity and examined urgent problems of the struggle for detente and security in Europe and the strengthening of world peace. The conference unanimously adopted a declaration. In this document of exceptional importance the Warsaw Pact countries countered the policy of exacerbating tension and resurrecting the cold war spirit pursued by the NATO countries' imperialist circles with a constructive program for strengthening peace under present-day conditions, designed to eliminate the threat of a resumption of the cold war and to strengthen trust and mutual understanding in international relations and direct the course of events into a healthy, peaceful channel.

The Warsaw declaration gave a strictly scientific, Marxist-Leninist assessment of the present-day situation in Europe and the world and set forth proposals for further steps aimed at developing the process of political and military detente in Europe and implementing effective measures to curb the arms race and normalize the world political climate as a whole. The Warsaw Pact states confirmed their strong determination to continue the fight to strengthen security and develop cooperation in Europe and for world peace, freedom, and the peoples' independence.

Thanks to the fundamental changes in the world correlation of forces, the strengthening of socialism's positions and influence in the world, and the successes of the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the peoples and national liberation forces, the necessary conditions have taken shape for important positive changes in the entire system of interstate relations and the consolidation of international security. At the same time, the Warsaw delegation stresses, as long as the NATO bloc exists and as long as it continues to build up its military potential in the desire to achieve military superiority, the Warsaw Pact states will take all necessary steps to maintain their defense capability at the proper level. They will always display concern for their peoples' reliable security.

The need constantly to strengthen the fraternal socialist countries' defense capability is dictated by the realities of the present-day international situation which, through the fault of the imperialist circles and above all the United States, has recently been considerably aggravated. Sufrice it to recall that at the series of NATO military-political organ sessions this week it was decided to force the implementation of programs to build up the NATO countries' armed forces and armaments and to continue to the course of increasing military expenditure and unbridled arms race. The decision, newly confirmed by the bloc leaders, to produce new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons and to deploy them in West Europe present a special danger. The implementation of this and other decisions aimed at disrupting the existing military equilibrium to the Warsaw Pact states' detriment and the NATO countries' attempts to pursue a position of strength policy gravely complicate the situation in Europe.

The activation of the imperialist policy of force, confrontation and hegemonism, the accumulation of unresolved international questions, the imperialist circles' over violations of states' independence and sovereignty and interference in their internal affairs, and the use or threat of force are causing instability in interstate relations and leading to the emergence of new hotbeds of tension. That is why the socialist countries' working people and all progressive mankind welcomed with approval the complex of measures to normalize the international situation, strengthen political detente and supplement it with military detente, and settle conflict situations in whatever part of the world they might arise, set forth in the Warsaw declaration. The world public welcomed with great enthusiasm the statement by the Political Consultative Committee conference participants proposing to hold a summit-level meeting of leaders of states of all regions of the world in the immediate future. Its attention should focus on the task of eliminating hotbeds of international tension and preventing war.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers document voices the certainty that the fraternal socialist countries' friendship and cohesion and the further development of their cooperation with all peace-loving states and broad social forces will lead to new successes for the policy of detente and make the eighties years of peace and peaceful creation.

The results of the Political Consultative Committee conference and the documents adopted at it have met with warm approval and broad support from the Soviet Union's working people and the USSR Armed Forces servicemen. The 25 years which have elapsed since the signing of the Warsaw Pact have been years of struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and hegemonism and for peace, the relaxation of tension and the assertion of relations of equality and peaceful coexistence among states. Soviet servicemen are making a fitting contribution to this struggle. Together with their brothers in arms serving in the other Warsaw Pact countries' armies, they are vigilantly standing guard over the peoples' security and are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty and reliably protect the cause of building socialism and communism.

BEGLOV ON 'CALL FOR DIALOGUE' BY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

LD201530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 20 May 80

[APN political observer Spartak Beglov commentary: "A New Stage in the Struggle for Peace in Europe and Throughout the World"]

[Text] Hello, comrades! The first spring of the eighties of this century is at its height. One still hears the echoes of the festive manifestations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the defeat of fascism, which showed that in the memories of millions of people the greatness and significance of this historic victory has not faded. They feel gratitude for the decisive contribution made to it by the people of the Soviet Union and the feats of all those who took part in the heroic epic of struggle against fascism, the most evil enemy of mankind.

In the light of the latest events in the world the unbreakable connection between the lessons of history and the present day stands out still more clearly. Fascism was defeated, but the forces which gave birth to the military threat continue to exist and operate. A fresh illustration of this is the latest outburst of military activity in the countries of the Atlantic bloc and the decisions of the session of NATO's leading organs just held in Brussels, with the aim of a further escalation of military psychosis. And it could not have been more timely than at this very time; a clear warning was sounded from Warsaw against the policy of military adventures and the feverish arms race--a voice of sense and peace, urging cooperation in solving the acute problems of the present day.

Our listeners have already been able to acquaint themselves widely with the content, work and documents of the latest conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participant states held recently in the Polish capital. After considering the results of the Warsaw meeting, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers stressed that the conference of the Political Consultative Committee gives clear pointers for advance toward consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world. The results of the conference continue to be discussed by all the world's press and the international public. This is explained first by the fact that the conference was held at the time of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty. It is natural that the attention of millions of people should be turned to the quarter-century experience of the alliance of fraternal countries. Second, the topical significance of the decisions of this conference is enhanced by the moment through which all world politics are now passing at the conjunction of the seventies and eighties. This moment, as you know, is extremely complex. Millions of people are experiencing definite alarm in connection with the attempts by the ruling circles of the United States and some of its allies to force detente to retreat in the face of a new relapse into the position of strength policy.

As for the role of NATO in world politics, a sort of deplorable logic exists by which simply nothing is expected of NATO sessions except another appeal by Washington addressed to its Atlantic partners for a further increase in military expenditure, for the deployment of new nuclear missiles on West European soil, for further division of labor among the military industrial complexes of the West. These were indeed the subjects this time, when last week the session of the military organs of the bloc was held in Brussels. However, this logic is not something that just happens to be so or is based on transitory considerations. It is a constant. The Atlantic bloc is programmed, by its entire nature, to serve the pretensions of the U.S. ruling circles to world rule, to a position of strength policy for the sake of the selfish interests of the monopolies.

Totally different is the nature of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. It was created in response to the formation of NATO, with the aim of serving as a reliable defensive shield for the fraternal countries of socialism. Its activities have always been subordinated to the main mission of socialism on earth: the radical transformation of international relations to a basis of really just and democratic world. The alliance of fraternal countries, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in Warsaw at the session of the Political Consultative Committee, was created for our joint struggle for the cause of stable peace, for respect for the sovereign rights of states and the liberty of the peoples, and it has always well fulfilled, and continues to fulfill, its historic mission. The justice of these words is confirmed by many joint initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty participant countries, whose implementation to no small degree would facilitate a line being drawn on the European Continent under the results of World War II on the basis of recognizing today's political realities and the inviolability of existing borders. The peoples of our continent are greatly indebted to the fact that, precisely because of the initiative and consistent, tireless efforts of the Warsaw Treaty Organization it became possible to implement the idea of the convening of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to work out and assert as obligatory on all the 35 states participating in that conference the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, to define, within the framework of the Helsinki understandings, ways toward equal rights and mutually beneficial cooperation between them in all spheres.

This was the foundation of the relaxation of international tension and the stability in inter-European relations which enables the peoples of our continent to live, for more than 35 years now, in conditions of peace. This is why, I repeat, the attention and hopes of all those not indifferent to the fate of peace, all those who are alarmed and concerned in following the development of the international situation in recent months, have been focused on the Warsaw forum of the fraternal socialist states. And there are considerable grounds for such alarm. We are dealing with a new activation of the imperialist policy of force, of confrontation and hegemonism, intensified attempts by imperialism and reaction to subordinate independent states and peoples to their rule, to whip up the arms race. Clear illustrations of this are to be seen in the undeclared war being waged by U.S. ruling circles with the support of some of their partners against Afghanistan and Iran, the provocations of the American military against Cuba, the stepping up of militarist activity in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, and finally the continuing preparations for the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles on the territory of the NATO participant countries, with the aim of upsetting the existing balance of forces between West and East.

The time is more than ripe for new initiatives in the world. The Warsaw conference satisfied the longings of the peoples. On behalf of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty participant states--Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia--a proposal was submitted to the effect that a meeting be held as soon as possible at summit level by leaders of states in all parts of the world. The center of the exchange of opinions at such a meeting, it is proposed, should be the question of the elimination of hotbeds of international tension, in the interests of the consolidation of peace and the prevention of war. The exceptional importance and topicality of this proposal is undoubted. It is dictated by the entire situation of the present day. On the one hand, one cannot ignore the justified fears for the fate of peace being expressed throughout the world; on the other hand mankind must be confident that not one opportunity available to statesmen to link their efforts for peace has been missed.

The lessons of history are entirely on the side of this initiative. Forty years ago when the war against fascism was in progress summit meetings between the states in the anti-Hitler coalition played an effective role in bringing the common cause to victory.

The history of the postwar years knows many examples of timely contacts between leaders of states with different social systems, and their joint efforts in solving urgent problems, giving an impetus to a number of most important understandings in the sphere of the limitation of nuclear armaments, in the sphere of agreeing on the basis of peaceful coexistence in Europe, and so forth.

And here is something else which is true: The experience of recent years indicates that the zigzags in the policy of the West, which have led to dangerous relapses into the cold war, are to a considerable extent explained by a unilateral approach to the problems of the present day. These leaders ignore the interests of the security of other states and the interests of the peoples who have chosen the road of social transformations.

Let us take as an example the events in Afghanistan. The responsibility for the exacerbation of the situation concerning Afghanistan is utterly and completely borne by those circles of the United States and its accomplices which set out at any price to undermine the achievements of the April revolution of 1978, to overthrow the people's democratic power in that country, to turn that region into a base for military aggressive provocations against the Soviet Union. And nevertheless Washington, at the NATO session just ended, again made use of its false version of the events in Afghanistan in which everything is turned upside down to force its partners to display so-called Atlantic solidarity in a spirit of anti-Sovietism and military psychosis. At the same time sensible politicians in the countries of West Europe and in the United States itself cannot fail to recognize that the purely defensive measures undertaken by the Soviet Union at the request of its neighbor can in no way threaten the national security of other countries.

In reactions to the Warsaw forum the foreign press and politicians in various countries point to the deeply peace-loving nature of the initiatives proposed at the conference. In particular UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, having assessed as "interesting" the new proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries on holding an international summit meeting as soon as possible, stressed the need for attentive study of this proposal by all governments. It is the direct duty of all states, whether in the Near or Middle East, Southeast Asia or southern Africa or any other part of the world where political tension or conflict situations exist, the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty countries stress, first, to do nothing which might make the situation worse; and second, by their objective approach and by their policy to work for a relaxation of tension and to make a contribution to the normalization of the situation. Just such a balanced and constructive attitude is shown, for instance, in the initiative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It has just addressed to its neighbors and other interested parties a program for a political settlement on the basis of bilateral agreements guaranteed by the Soviet Union and the United States with Iran and Pakistan regarding the normalization of the situation in the region. As the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty participant countries stresses, when all forms of interference from outside directed against the government and people of Afghanistan are stopped, a start will be made on withdrawing the limited contingent of Soviet forces from Afghanistan in accordance with the statement by the Soviet Union.

The Warsaw Treaty countries consider that the greatest success of the past decades has been the success in breaking out of the tragic cycle, in which peace was only a breathing space between two world wars. It has now become possible to wage a struggle on a most wide scale to ensure that wars are forever banished from the life of society. In the circumstances of the present complication of the world situation and the threat to the cause of detente, the question of all states uniting their efforts with the aim of halting the growth of tension and continuing the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence becomes more acute than ever.

And now another report has come from Warsaw, greeted with satisfaction by all people of good will. Talks have taken place in the Polish capital between Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of the French Republic. The talks had the aim of giving summit-level consideration to urgent international problems and finding ways of reducing existing tension. The significance of these talks for the cause of peace is stressed by the circumstance that the Soviet Union and France were the pioneers of detente and by their traditional friendly relations, have made a great contribution to the development of understanding between states with different social systems. Thus the fruitful Soviet-French summit dialogue continues this good tradition in the interests of all peoples.

A call for dialogue permeates the whole political platform worked out by the Warsaw Treaty participant states, including the seven points set out in their declaration of an action program for consolidating peace. These provide for freezing the levels of armed forces in the European region as defined in the Helsinki understandings; the punctilious observation of the 10 principles of peaceful coexistence; wholehearted preparation for the Madrid meeting of representatives of the 35 states which took part in the all-European conference, in the spirit of consolidating the Helsinki understanding; speeding up preparations for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The Warsaw Treaty countries also proposed the immediate resumption of the talks on stopping the arms race in weapons of mass destruction, along with the ratification of the SALT II treaty; immediate talks on questions of nuclear disarmament and other measures for curbing the arms race; consideration in a UN framework of the question of limiting and reducing the level of military presence in the regions of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans, the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf.

Obviously the declaration pays particular attention to questions of European security, preserving peace on our continent. For the peoples of Europe, who have learned from their own experience how deeply detente corresponds with their real interests, it is all the more important not to permit this common achievement of theirs to be given over to the whim of militarist forces. Particular danger is inherent in the NATO decision on producing and deploying in West Europe the new American medium-range nuclear missiles. The Warsaw Treaty participant states declared that negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles are possible. They supported the Soviet Union's proposal on this score. In order for such negotiations to be started, only one thing is demanded: that the NATO decision be rescinded or, at least, that its implementation be halted. The main thing is to be guided by the interests of the peace and security of all the peoples of Europe and to show the necessary political will. Ensuing from this, the Warsaw Treaty participant countries called on all the participants in the all-European conference held in Helsinki to assemble in Warsaw for a conference on military detente and disarmament. A decision to convene it could be taken at the Madrid meeting, due to be held in November.

Further protraction of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe is impermissible. The allied states of the Warsaw Treaty again confirmed that there is no form of armament which they would not be willing to limit or reduce on a mutual basis.

In response to the escalation of NATO's military preparations and the excuses for it based on the notorious "Soviet threat", the fraternal countries of socialism resolutely and authoritatively declared that they never aimed and never would aim at military supremacy; that, just as 35 years ago in the days of the victorious completion of the war against fascism, they are firmly convinced that the building of stable peace is a difficult but realistic aim. This aim remains the primary one of their policy. The strength of this policy, as Leonid Brezhnev said, lies in the fact that it corresponds to the vital interests of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world, of all those who want peace and not war; to whom creation and not destruction is dear; who want cooperation and understanding between peoples and not alienation and hostility.

The results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participant states have justly been assessed by broad international public opinion as a new stage in the struggle for peace in Europe and throughout the world.

PZPR RESOLUTION APPROVES WARSAW PACT CONFERENCE

LD202113 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, May 20, TASS--The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the states-participants in the Warsaw Treaty demonstrated the unity of the socialist countries and confirmed that their defence and political alliance constitutes an important factor of peace and stabilization on the European and other continents, says a resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party which examined today the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee and approved the activities of the Polish delegation.

The resolution stresses that the states-participants in the Warsaw Treaty advanced proposals and initiatives aimed at reducing tension in international relations and strengthening the process of detente. Particularly important in present conditions are the activities aimed at reaching positive results at the Madrid meeting, further implementing provisions of the Final Act, creating an atmosphere of trust, strengthening detente and deepening cooperation in Europe.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party received with satisfaction the support for the proposal to hold in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Creation of conditions for working out an agreement on limiting and stopping the race of medium-range nuclear missile weapons is particularly urgent today. The meeting reaffirmed the constructive stands of the socialist states which come out for holding negotiations on that important problem.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee stressed the need for stopping the growth of tension, for a peaceful solution of conflicts and expanding the process of detente to all the continents. The initiative on holding a summit by leaders of the states from all regions of the world in the nearest future serves this purpose.

WESTERN COMMENT ON WARSAW PACT'S 'PEACE OFFENSIVE'

PRAVDA 17 May

ID200805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 80 p 4

[TASS 16 May roundup under the general headline: "In the Interests of Peace and Detente"]

[Excerpts] The results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee have evoked a tremendous response throughout the world.

The foreign mass media are providing detailed accounts of and commenting on the conference documents and the speeches at the reception in Warsaw by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

In response to the deterioration in East-West relations, the New York TIMES states, the Warsaw Pact countries are beginning a new peace offensive and putting forward significant new proposals aimed at curbing the arms race. The Soviet Union and the East European countries have come up with the initiative of immediately convening a meeting of the leaders of countries in all regions of the world to discuss the question of eliminating hotbeds of international tension and preventing war.

In their important political declaration, the Washington POST writes, the Warsaw Pact countries called for disarmament, detente, and also a political settlement of the Afghan crisis.

Official FRG Government spokesman K. Boelling stated at a press conference in Bonn that the FRG Government regards the questions of safeguarding detente and of disarmament as the most important elements in the socialist countries' new initiative. This initiative, put forward by the participants in the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee in the Polish capital, merits careful study, he added. The FRG Government has greeted these proposals, like the Afghan Government's recent proposals, with the utmost seriousness.

A French television commentator assessed the socialist countries' proposal for holding a summit meeting as a major diplomatic initiative.

The Political Consultative Committee conference in Warsaw ended with new and exceptionally important peace proposals, Paris L'HUMANITE notes. The newspaper recalls that, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, the Warsaw Pact Organization can be proud of the results of its activity. It can be said without exaggeration, the newspaper states, that the Warsaw Pact Organization has invariably been the source of major peace initiatives.

"A call has come from Warsaw for East-West dialogue to be continued," Italy's L'UNITA writes. "As for the results of NATO's meetings in Brussels, they are evidence that the members of that military bloc are seeking not talks but, on the contrary, a buildup of war preparations."

A Spanish television commentator stated that the Warsaw conference participants adopted documents important for the further development of East-West relations. The socialist countries reaffirmed their desire for detente and to seek roads leading to dialogue and mutual understanding.

Italian Press Cited

LD200807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 80 p 4

[Correspondent G. Zafesov dispatch under the general headline: "In the Interests of Peace and Detente"]

[Text] Rome, 16 May--Radio, television and all the Italian newspapers are concentrating on the results of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference. Calling the documents adopted in Warsaw an "Appeal for Detente," L'UNITA highlights the proposition that the Warsaw Pact countries advocate the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and a ban on other types of mass-destruction weapons. The newspaper cites L.I. Brezhnev's remark that the Warsaw meeting's final documents will make an appreciable mark on international life.

Publishing many quotations from the final document, CORRIERE DELLA SERA writes that "its essence is imbued with concern to prevent a situation where an international crisis could reach a critical point." CORRIERE DELLA SERA points out that the important peace initiatives show the Warsaw Pact countries' desire to continue dialogue.

Further Reaction

LD200913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 80 p 4

[Excerpts] 17 May, TASS--The world public and press continue to focus attention on the results of the jubilee conference of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee. The paper GENERAL-ANZEIGER, which is close to Bonn government circles, writes: "Despite a degree of skepticism, the FRG Government positively received, by and large, the proposal on a world meeting to overcome the international crisis. The Warsaw Pact countries' proposals also contain points which merit serious study. The NATO countries should approach this most painstakingly."

The documents adopted by the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee aroused avid interest in the United States. Many papers publish commentaries devoted to this event, pointing out the peace-loving nature of the conference's initiatives.

The Warsaw Pact countries, the Los Angeles TIMES writes, have started a peace offensive with a series of proposals, including the convening of a meeting at the highest level to eliminate seats of international tension and also freeze the levels of armed forces in Europe. The Warsaw Pact countries' leaders also stressed the need for a political settlement of the situation that has developed vis-a-vis Afghanistan.

Another American paper, the San Francisco CHRONICLE, stresses that the socialist countries intend to continue the struggle to strengthen security and develop the detente process in Europe and throughout the world, the struggle for universal peace, freedom and peoples' independence, for an end to the arms race and for disarmament.

At the same time, the American press and the bourgeois press in a number of other Western countries reflect the views of those circles interested in stepping up international tension and continuing the arms race and therefore disapprove of the Warsaw Pact countries' initiatives.

PRC BLASTED FOR OPPOSING WARSAW PACT PROPOSAL

OW191955 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 19 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Chinese leaders, like the imperialist clique, have doggedly opposed the new peace proposal forwarded by the Political Consultative Conference of the Warsaw Pact nations in its recent statement. Everyone knows that in this document the socialist countries propose an extensive program for action to counter NATO's dangerous policy, to avert the danger of returning to cold war and to promote a healthy and peaceful development of the situation. To this end, the Warsaw Pact nations have proposed that a world summit conference be held in the near future. Obviously, those who directly oppose this rational proposal prove themselves the enemies of peace and detente. This was why in its first report on the holding of the Political Consultative Conference of the Warsaw Pact nations in Warsaw, XINHUA alleged that the socialist countries' proposal to hold a world summit conference "does not have an immediate significance." Then it went so far as to wantonly assert in its statement that this proposal was designed to divert the people's attention from the Afghan incident. Beijing leaders have attempted to take this opportunity to slander the socialist countries' proposal and extricate Chian from being accused of intensifying its interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Beijing leaders have joined the reactionaries of the world to oppose the new peace proposal of the Warsaw Pact nations. This is further evidence that the Chinese leaders now act as accomplices of the imperialist and militarist forces in the international arena.

ADDITION TO WARSAW PACT STATEMENT

The following addition to the article entitled "Reportage on Warsaw Pact Session, Documents Issued" and subtitled "Treaty 'Statement' on Initiative" published on page BB 17 of the 16 May 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT was taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 1980.

PRAVDA provides the following signatories to the statement:

[Signed] For the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council;

For the Hungarian People's Republic: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

For the GDR: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

For the Polish People's Republic: Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee;

For the Socialist Republic of Romania: Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania;

For the USSR: L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium;

For the CSSR: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

Warsaw, 15 May 1980.

ARTICLES EXALT PEACEFUL 25 YEAR HISTORY OF WARSAW PACT

Gribkov Article

LD151527 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 May 80 p 2

[Article by Soviet Army General Anatoliy Gribkov: "It Is NATO's Fault"]

[Text] Shortly after the defeat of fascist Germany and its allies the Western powers launched the cold war. Under cover of an imaginary "Soviet military threat" the West started to speed up the arms race and apply a "position of strength" policy. NATO (formed in 1949), which was the most powerful military alliance of the capitalist states, has a special role. Its formation led to a new aggravation of tension in Europe and the world and damaged relations between the Western countries and the socialist states.

In these circumstances the European socialist countries were forced to take steps to defend their national interests and strengthen international peace. On 14 May 1955 (6 years after NATO's formation) a multilateral treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid was signed in Warsaw and entered history under the name of the Warsaw Pact. Seven socialist countries belong to this pact. Therefore the creation of a collective security system was an objective necessity--a response to the aggravation of the military threat which NATO posed to the socialist countries.

It is important to stress that the countries in the socialist community are categorical opponents of the world's division into military blocs.

The Warsaw Pact states have more than once declared their willingness to disband their organization jointly with the disbandment of NATO.

The Warsaw Pact is a defensive organization. Its member states do not threaten anybody, do not claim other people's territory and do not interfere in other states' internal affairs. For the past 25 years the Warsaw Pact states have not launched any military conflict, and their policy has not caused tension in any part of the world. The socialist countries' alliance is not a small closed group but, unlike the capitalist states' military blocs, is open to other states whatever their social and political regime. The only precondition for entry is a desire to contribute to uniting the efforts of peace-loving states in order to ensure peace and the peoples' security.

The peace initiatives taken by Warsaw Pact countries include the proposal to set up a collective security system in Europe (1956), the proposal for a nonaggression pact between Warsaw Pact and NATO member states (1958), the complete and general disarmament program (1960), proposals to convene a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (1966) and to conclude a treaty among the Helsinki conference participants renouncing first use of nuclear weapons against one another (1975), the proposal on the simultaneous cessation by all states of the production and testing of nuclear weapons and on the gradual reduction of the stockpiles of such weapons as far as complete elimination (1977) and so forth.

The fraternal socialist countries took a whole series of specific peace initiatives at the special UN General Assembly session (1978) where they proposed to stop the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons, to stop designing and to ban all other mass-extermination weapons, to stop designing new types of conventional weapons of great destructive power, to stop the buildup of armed forces personnel and of the conventional weapons held by the great powers who are permanent members of the Security Council and by those countries linked to them by military agreements.

The socialist countries' persistent joint efforts have made possible considerable progress in the sphere of strengthening peace in Europe, detente and the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Thanks to the intensive and persistent efforts made by the Warsaw Pact countries and to their constructive proposals, mankind has experienced no world war for 35 years.

Disrupting the Balance

A new step was taken along the path to improving the whole international climate when the USSR and the United States signed the SALT II treaty in June 1979.

New peace proposals were made by Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev on the Soviet Union's behalf and in agreement with the other members of the socialist community in the speech he delivered in Berlin 6 October 1979 and in his reply to PRAVDA 6 November 1979. These proposals express the USSR's intention to unilaterally reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in its western regions provided there is no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe. They also provide for the unilateral withdrawal from central Europe within 12 months of 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks and a certain amount of other military equipment. This decision is now being implemented.

The Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries possess ground forces, air defense forces, air and naval forces deployed after consultation by the Warsaw Pact states in accordance with the requirements of joint defense. The contingents of troops and ships allocated by each army allied to the Joint Armed Forces are capable of accomplishing in all conditions the most difficult defense tasks in the socialist community as a whole.

NATO's dangerous plans to revive the arms race on the European Continent and, first, to deploy new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe are aimed at disrupting the balance of forces which has been established on the European Continent, obtaining military superiority over the Warsaw Pact and hence damaging the security interests of the socialist countries and of all European countries in general. These plans run counter to the aims and meaning of detente. The Warsaw Pact states cannot accept this. They will be forced to take additional steps to strengthen their security. Full responsibility for the revival of the arms race, with all its dangerous consequences for Europe and the world, rests on the NATO leaders alone.

Noble Aims of Warsaw Pact

LD191431 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 May 80 p 3

[Vadim Pavlov international review: "An Alliance of Equals"]

[Text] The peoples of the socialist countries together with progressive people of our world have solemnly celebrated the 35th anniversary of the routing of Hitler's Germany and on 14 May they will celebrate a glorious jubilee--25 years of the Warsaw Pact. It can be said with all confidence that the history of mankind has not seen any military-political alliance with such noble aims and tasks. The 25 years of the Warsaw Pact's existence and the whole of its fruitful activity testify to the fact that the Warsaw Pact is an alliance for peace consisting of states which enjoy equal rights.

When today we turn our thoughts back to the birth of the Warsaw Pact, a picture of the international situation arises before us, recalling the "deeds" of the present claimants to world domination. [paragraph continues]

At that time the ominous clouds of cold war hung over the world, and imperialism's aggressive preparations, embodied in Dulles' doctrine of "rolling back" communism, were being feverishly conducted. The force designed to "roll back" communism was the North Atlantic pact. In implementing this doctrine, the United States and its West European allies increasingly fanned the flames of the cold war. They were seeking to secure a situation where they could talk with the socialist countries from a so-called "position of strength", and for some of them this position was tantamount to "brinkmanship."

Washington's claim to world domination was overtly declared by U.S. President Truman in his December message to Congress in 1945. In this message it was stressed that the United States assumes responsibility "for world leadership". An all-out struggle against communism was declared to be the official and fundamental aim of Western policy. To serve imperialism's general anticommunist strategy the decision was taken to remilitarize Western Germany and make use of the whole revanchist potential of the state which did not want to recognize the results of the unconditional capitaulation of the Third Reich and the decisions of the Potsdam Conference and which was overtly striving to annul the consequences of the war which it had lost.

In that situation the Soviet Union and the other European socialist countries were faced with the need to create their own organization of an exclusively defensive nature. It must be remembered that this happened more than 6 years after the creation of the aggressive North Atlantic pact. Volumes would be needed to reproduce the many and various proposals and projects put forward by the USSR and its allies. The proposals of the socialist states, imbued with concern for peace and with the spirit of good will and which take account of every one's interests including those of the Western countries, have been invariably rejected. And it was only after the Western countries' parliaments had ratified the Paris agreements (they entered into force 5 May 1955) on the remilitarization of West Germany and its inclusion as a NATO member, that the socialist states' leaders signed their own treaty on joint defense measures. A solid obstacle was created on the aggressors' path.

In accordance with the logic of socialism, the defensive nature of the Warsaw Pact was expressed from the very beginning in both its political and its military platform, equally. Moreover, while strengthening their military potential, the Pact member states simultaneously undertook steps aimed at the relaxation of tension by means of political influence. And this close interconnection, serving the main aim of ensuring peace and security for the Pact member countries and for all other European states, has been the dominant feature of the whole of the 25-year history of the defense alliance of the socialist community.

A subject of special concern for the Warsaw Pact has always been, and still remains, the situation on the European Continent, where the borders of the two systems and at the same time the two biggest opposing military potentials meet directly. The strategic aim of the Warsaw Pact member-states is the implementation of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence on the basis of a collective security capable of preventing any aggression.

The effectiveness of the coordinated foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact member-countries is manifested above all in the fact that for four decades now the world has been successfully preserved from general military catastrophe.

It is precisely the common coordinated foreign policy actions of the socialist states, supported by all peace-loving countries and progressive forces of the world that make it possible to keep the world from slipping toward a military explosion and to channel the development of international relations toward the peaceful solution of thorny problems, toward relaxation of international tension and toward a broad recognition of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states with different social systems.

It is no secret that certain Western circles are taking all possible measures to attempt to frustrate the cooperation of the Warsaw Pact socialist member-countries in the sphere of foreign policy. Their favorite method is to try to present this cooperation in a distorted light and to depict the coordinated foreign policy steps as an infringement of soverignty and national independence, as the will of some being "foisted" upon other. But this type of argument by Western propaganda today sounds really ridiculous to say the least, when the senior NATO partner is twisting its "allies'" arms, in an attempt to force them to follow the aggressive U.S. course.

The policy of strengthening European security, which has been constantly pursued by the Warsaw Pact countries, has invariably been aimed at creating a system of international relations whereby war would never again break out in Europe and interstate relations would be built on the foundation of peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation. Questions of ensuring European security and strengthening international peace have been discussed at practically every session of the Political Consultative Committee and at the multilateral meetings of Warsaw Pact party and state leaders. The NATO member-states have for a long time ignored all the peace-loving proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries. However the titanic efforts of the socialist countries have not been in vain.

The signing on 1 August 1975 of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was the culmination of a very important stage in the process of normalization of relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO; these relations were placed upon the firm foundation provided by the principles of peaceful coexistence and a real prospect was outlined for consistent progress toward the solving of the most important task of world politics in our time--ensuring peace and reliable security for the peoples of Europe, and not just Europe.

The complication of the international situation caused by the decision of the NATO session of December 1979 to produce and deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in certain West European countries, confronted the world with the start to a new, extremely dangerous round in the arms race.

The Warsaw Pact member states are countering the dangerous activities of the NATO countries, which are leading to new tension and which are intensifying the threat of nuclear catastrophe, with a course of realism and common sense.

The policy of peace and friendship between peoples, of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems finds constant expression in the decisions of the congresses of the CPSU and of the other fraternal parties of the socialist community.

The peoples of the fraternal countries of socialism, united by common ideals and aims, look to the future with confidence, shoulder to shoulder, and by persistent labor, they are conducting construction on a grand scale and are waging a struggle for universal peace. The Warsaw Pact is a reliable instrument in this noble struggle.

Kulikov Assesses Pact

AU201445 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 13 May 80 p 3

[Article "written for RADYANSKA UKRAINA" by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact member states: "The Warsaw Treaty Organization is 25 Years Old: The Reliable Guarantor of Peace and of the Security of the Peoples"]

[Text] The working people and soldiers of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive people in the world are now commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

The formation of the Warsaw Pact Organization was dictated by the international situation that arose following World War II to counteract the threat of imperialism and of the aggressive NATO, SEATO and CENTO blocs organized by it. The accelerated building up of the military potential, the open war preparations and the balancing on "the brink of war," that became the leading principles in foreign policy pursued by imperialist states, dictated the need to create a collective security system for the socialist states in Europe.

Six years after the formation of the aggressive NATO bloc the countries of the socialist community were forced to form their military-political defensive alliance. On 14 May 1955 they signed a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which has gone down in history as the Warsaw Pact integrating at present on voluntary principles the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and the CSSR.

The Warsaw Treaty is an alliance of a new, socialist type, which is built on common economic, sociopolitical, ideological and military strategic bases. It organically combines the national and international interests of the allied countries in defending the conquests of socialism, and common goals in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The main role in the shaping of the whole complex of mutual relations among Warsaw Pact member states belongs to fraternal communist and workers parties. Their inviolable combat alliance constitutes a strong basis for and the directing and organizing force of our cooperation in all fields.

"That cooperation," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his speech at the meeting with Baumanskiy Electoral voters in Moscow, "is a powerful accelerator in the development of each fraternal country. It is also our common guarantee for the confident movement forward in this complex and agitated time."

A particularly great role in determining concerted foreign political moves to be made by the fraternal socialist countries is played by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

At most of the 16 sessions of the Political Consultative Committee since the formation of the Warsaw Pact Organization leaders of the fraternal parties and governments have focused their attention on problems concerning the development of international relations, an improvement in the political climate, the consolidation of peace in Europe and all over the world.

In particular, there were among them the proposals to set up a collective security system in Europe (1956), to conclude a nonaggression pact between Warsaw Pact and NATO member states (1958), a program for a general and complete disarmament (1960), the proposals to convene a conference on the problems of security and cooperation in Europe (1966), to conclude a treaty on not being the first to use nuclear weapons by the states participating in the general European Conference in Helsinki (1976), a treaty on the simultaneous cessation by all states of the production and testing of nuclear weapons and on the gradual reduction of the existing stockpiles until they are fully eliminated (1977), and many others.

New important peaceful initiatives were advanced at the 1978 Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee. The decisions adopted at that conference reliably serve the cause of strengthening peace in Europe and all over the world, of consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations, and of promoting mutually beneficial cooperation among all countries and peoples.

Being aware of how important and difficult it is to preserve peace, the Warsaw Pact member states declared that they would do their utmost to enable mankind to enter the 21st century under the conditions of a lasting peace and of extensive international cooperation.

The world public received with particular satisfaction the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II agreement in Vienna in June 1979. If it were put into effect, it would help substantially improve the political situation in the world.

Along with all members of the Warsaw Pact Organization, the Soviet Union persistently comes forward for the consistent implementation in their entirety of the theses of the Final Act of the general European conference in Helsinki, for expanding the steps to strengthen confidence among states and to reduce military confrontation in Europe. In this context, the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech delivered in Berlin on 6 October 1979 and the proposal of unilateral practical steps to reduce the Soviet Armed Forces stationed in the GDR are particularly important.

However, both those Soviet proposals and many others are distasteful to those who have taken the line of further stepping up the arms race and who aspire to negotiate with our country from a position of military superiority. Particularly vigorous in this respect are leaders of imperialist military industrial complexes and of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

Year in and year out, NATO countries increase their armed forces, and their number has now reached almost 5 million, including more than 3 million in Europe.

The armed forces of that bloc number more than 80 divisions, more than 8,000 aircraft and more than 17,000 tanks. More than 8,000 pieces of nuclear ammunition and 3,000 nuclear weapon carriers have been deployed in West Europe alone.

As a result of Washington's gross pressure, NATO leading bodies stated their decision to turn the territory of a number of West European states, primarily the FRG, Great Britain and Italy, into a launching site for new American nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies.

In the United States itself, an accelerated program is being put into effect to create a system of mobile MX missile complexes, the formation of new main units with more powerful warheads for Minutemen intercontinental missiles is nearing completion, and various types of mass destruction weapons based on new physical properties are being developed. In fiscal year 1981 alone U.S. military outlays will total $161.8 billion.

The policy of confrontation and emphasis on military power have been proclaimed by the U.S. President as the general line in foreign politics. While pursuing that line, the United States is increasing its military presence in the Indian Ocean, is seeking to obtain new military bases in northeast Africa, in the Middle and Near East, and is turning Pakistan into a hotbed of armed provocation against Afghanistan and other states in that region. The policy pursued by the present leaders of China who joined the forces of war and aggression in one single camp is very dangerous for the cause of peace and security of peoples.

The imperialist circles and their partisans are seeking to justify the arms race with the propaganda about the so-called "Soviet military threat." Those false "arguments" used by the enemies of peace are not new. The militarist circles have always resorted to them when it was necessary to start another turn in the arms race.

The whole world knows perfectly well that the Soviet Union has never threatened anyone with war and has never attacked anyone. The bent of its strategic doctrine is exclusively defensive. At the same time, according to data supplied by the American Brookings Institute, in the period 1946-75 the United States used its armed forces to intervene in the domestic affairs of other states 215 times, and in particular it threatened to use strategic nuclear weapons 19 times. As years passed, the policy of gross interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and peoples, pursued by the United States and NATO, has become a rule; moreover, recently it has been significantly intensified. Imperialism refuses to accept its defeats. It still hatches criminal plans to settle in its favor the historic dispute between the opposing social systems by military force and to strangle the national liberation struggle waged by peoples and the revolutionary movement in the capitalist countries in order to establish its indivisible rule in the world.

While persistently struggling for peace, detente and disarmament, under such conditions fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties are doing their best to boost the combat alliance and defense potential of the socialist community.

The Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact members fully meet the present requirements. To accomplish their main task in the defense of socialism they are provided modern types of weapons and equipment, they possess land and air defense troops, air and naval forces. The army and navy contingents assigned by the military allies to the integrated armed forces are capable of accomplishing tasks of modern warfare under any conditions.

As long as there is the threat of a military attack on the part of the enemies of peace and socialism and as long as the amateurs of war adventures have not died out, the soldiers of the fraternal armies, united in one single international family, will continue their indefatigable vigilance, will steadily improve their combat preparedness and organization, will cultivate and develop the glorious traditions of combat cooperation, and will do their best that the peaceful toil and security of our peoples be defended in a reliable manner.

MARSHAL MOSKALENKO INTERVIEW ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD121304 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 12 May 80

["Our Goal is Peace and Security"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, May 12, TASS--"Over the 25 years of its existence the Warsaw Treaty Organization has not threatened anyone and is not threatening anyone now," a TASS correspondent was told by Deputy Minister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kirill Moskalenko. He gave an interview in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. "The goal of our political and military alliance is to ensure security of socialist states, to preserve peace in Europe and to prevent a new war."

The marshal reminded that the formation of the Warsaw Treaty Organization had been a forced measure taken by the fraternal socialist countries in reply to the creation of the aggressive imperialist NATO block.

"The fraternal countries have accumulated rich and interesting experience of all-sided cooperation in the military field over the 25 years," Kirill Moskalenko went on to say. "The Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty are sufficiently strong to ensure security and peaceful constructive labour of the peoples of the socialist community. We are convinced that the night of the Warsaw Treaty Organization combined with its active policy aimed at protecting and strengthening peace, has guarded Europe against military conflicts for over 35 years now."

"Marking its 25th anniversary," Marshal Moskalenko said in conclusion, "the Warsaw Treaty Organization sees a clear prospect--to continue insistently and resolutely to uphold the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world over."

SURVEY OF CEMA COOPERATION PROJECTS IN ENERGY SPHERE

LD201401 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20, Signed to Press 12 May 80 p 20

[A. Obortov article under the rubric "CEMA: Integration in Action": "Collaboration Among Power Industry Workers"]

[Text] The general plan for long-term development of the integrated electric power systems of CEMA member countries was approved more than 3 years ago at the 30th CEMA session. This joint program document, which served as the basis for the conclusion of a corresponding multilateral agreement and formed an integral part of the long-term targeted cooperation program in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials, opened up a new stage in cooperation among the fraternal states' power industry workers in resolving a series of major national economic tasks up to 1990.

Improving the work of the integrated electric power systems is regarded as one of the most important directions in the development of the CEMA countries' fuel and energy complex. With the help of the integrated electric power systems it is planned to create the conditions for the fuller incorporation in economic circulation of countries' own existing hydroelectric power resources and fuel reserves, the intensive development of nuclear power, the formation of the optimum structure of generating capacities and the fuller realization of the technical and economic advantages of parallel working by state power systems. On the agenda are questions of erecting various energy projects by the joint efforts of interested countries, particularly main electric power supply systems with a tension of 750 kilovolts, and of carrying out joint research and design work with a view to further refitting the sector on a modern technical basis.

Local Fuel and Hydroelectric Power Resources

In accordance with the provisions of the general plan, a course has been adopted of erecting powerful condensation power stations and heating and power plants using local fuel sources. Brown coal, lignites and shales, large reserves of which exist in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia, are being incorporated widely into the energy balance.

Low-calorie lignites have been successfully used in Bulgaria's power industry for a long time. With the help of Soviet specialists, an efficient technology has been developed in the republic for preparing lignites from the eastern Maritsa basin for burning at thermal power stations. Today, on the basis of this fuel, our Bulgarian friends are extending the Maritsa-Vostok II thermal power station and constructing a new Maritsa-Vostok III power station whose first three units will reach a capacity of 840 megawatts in 1980. In 5 years the planned capacity of thermal power stations in Poland using brown coal will double. In particular, the major Belchatow thermal power station will provide current next year. Considerable capital investments are being directed into the brown coal industry in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. At the same time efforts are being made in the CEMA countries to develop the combined production of electricity and heat, which ensures a reduction in proportionate fuel expenditures at power stations and the creation of favorable ecological conditions in cities.

Great attention is being devoted to the further exploitation of hydroelectric power resources. Joint work is taking place consistently on implementing the plan for the comprehensive utilization of the River Danube. Czechoslovakia and Hungary have embarked on the creation of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric power complex. The second phase of the hydroelectric power and navigation complex (Zheleznyye Vorota II-Dzherdap II) is being constructed by Romania and Yugoslav hydroengineering workers. Preparatory work is under way on the Bulgarian-Romanian sector of the river in connection with the construction of the Nikopol-Turnu-Magurele hydroelectric power station. Overall, the planned capacity of hydroelectric power stations in the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia is to double over the next 10 years, providing the equivalent of 30-40 million tons of standard fuel annually by the end of that period.

Very great significance is attached to the construction--planned or in progress--of storage hydroelectric power stations in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The general plan names as a priority multilateral cooperation project the Hungarian (Predikalosek) storage hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 1,200 megawatts, which is located at the center of the load of the integrated electric power systems and in close proximity to the 750 kilovolt electric power transmission line linking the USSR and Hungary. The construction of such a major source of generating capacity with high flexibility will make it possible to substantially increase the reliability of electric supplies under the conditions of increased load on the integrated electric power systems.

The Construction of New Nuclear Power Stations

In Many CEMA countries nearly all the growth in electric power consumption up to 1990 is to be provided for in the main from the development of the nuclear power industry. Herein lies, in essence, the meaning and major national economic significance of the program for the construction of nuclear power stations in the fraternal countries with a total capacity of 37 million kilowatts, which amounts to one-third of their entire electric power potential at present. This will yield an annual saving of 75 million tons of fossil fuel (in standard terms).

At present the capacity of nuclear power installations which have been created in the fraternal states totals more than 3.7 million kilowatts. Last year the construction of the second phase of the Nord atomic power station was completed in the GDR. Its planned capacity reached 1.76 million kilowatts. A second Vver-440 unit has recently been switched on to join the power system at the Bohunice atomic power station in Czechoslovakia. The construction of the Paks atomic power station in Hungary has entered the final stage, and it is planned to commission the first phase this year. New capacities are being created at the Kozloduy atomic power station in Bulgaria. Preparatory work is taking place for the construction of nuclear power stations in Cuba and Poland.

The Soviet Union gives technical assistance to the socialist community countries in the construction of nuclear power stations. At the same time our country is opening up new paths for the nuclear power industry. The creation of the main Vver-1000 unit, with a unit capacity of 1 million kilowatts, is being completed at the Novovoronezhskaya AES, one of the biggest in the country. In a few years' time such units will find wide application in the European CEMA countries. A powerful experimental and commercial fast neutron reactor has been launched at the Beloyarsk nuclear power station.

The Soviet Union has embarked on the construction of the Khmelnitskaya AES, together with interested countries. A multilateral agreement on its construction was signed last summer. Talks are also under way on the joint construction of the Konstantinovskaya AES in the USSR. By 1990 the volume of electric power supplies from the two stations to the European socialist countries taking part in the construction work could amount to 20-22 billion kilowatt-hours a year.

Special significance is attached to the production of equipment for nuclear power stations uner construction. In 1977 the CEMA session approved a program for the maximum possible development of nuclear power machine building. Unique in terms of its scale and the complexity of the problems being resolved is the agreement on international specialization and production sharing and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations for the period 1981-1990, signed in Moscow during the 33d CEMA session. Its implementation of the program for developing the nuclear power industry in the community. On the basis of the international socialist division of labor, about 50 industrial associations and enterprises in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Yugoslavia are to be involved in cooperation, being allocated a certain range of production and volume of deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations. An intergovernmental commission at the level of deputy heads of government has been set up to coordinate work in fulfilling that agreement.

Interstate Electric Power Transmission Lines

An important aspect of the long-term development of the integrated electric power systems is the erection of new interstate electric power transmission lines. Calculations show that the optimum version for the integrated electric power systems is the creation of a main electricity grid with a tension of 750 kilovolts, which must be supplemented by grids with different classes of tension.

Two powerful interconnected cycles of power transmission lines with a tension of 750 kilovolts--the Northern and the Southern--with a total length of more than 7,400 km are to be formed on the territory of the European socialist countries and the USSR.

They will make it possible to ensure highly reliable parallel work by the integrated electric power systems, to carry out exchanges of tremendous flows of electric power, to offer an intersystem capacity of 4,400 megawatts and give the countries a real saving in capital investments to the extent of about R400 million (at 1975 prices) and to create the conditions for the commissioning of power units with a unit capacity of 1,000 megawatts and more and for providing mutual emergency assistance on a significant scale.

The first important step toward the formation of the main grid of the integrated electric power systems was the introduction into commercial operation in early 1979 of the 750-kilovolt power transmission line from Vinnitsa (USSR) to Albertirsa (Hungary), which was constructed by the joint efforts of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The fundamental significance of this power transmission line lies in the fact that it laid the foundations for parallel work by the Mir power system and the USSR's unified power system. The world's biggest international power association was formed.

In the current 5-year plan another four 400-kilovolt power transmission lines have been constructed, namely the lines from Hradec (Czechoslovakia) to Relersdorf (GDR), Gydr (Hungary) to Podunajske Biskarice (Czechoslovakia), Albertirsa (Hungary) to Levice (Czechoslovakia), and Rybnik (Poland) to Nosovice (Czechoslovakia) and Albrechtice (Czechoslovakia). Another major project will be the 750-kilovolt power transmission line from the USSR to Poland. An agreement was concluded on its joint construction by Hungary, Poland, the GDR, the USSR and Czechoslovakia in March 1978. The line will make it possible to transmit 12 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity from the Khmelnitskaya AES to the countries concerned.

Also under examiniation is the question of the construction of a 750-kilovolt power transmission line linking the USSR, Romania and Bulgaria, which will make it possible not only to ensure deliveries of electric power from the Konstantinovskaya AES to Bulgaria and Romania, but also to significantly increase the reliability of the working of the southeast section of the integrated electric power systems.

The CEMA member countries are waging a struggle for the raional and economical expenditure of energy resources in all sectors of the national economy, including in the electric power industry itself. The proportional expenditure of fuel is being reduced at thermal power stations, the electric power expenditure of thermal and nuclear power stations for their own needs is being reduced, and also losses in electricity grids are being cut. Targets in this sphere are included in economic and social development plans. Their fulfillment has become an important state affair. The planned nature of work in saving fuel and energy resources is yet another advantage of the socialist economic system. This work has taken on great scope in the GDR. For instance, the task set for the current 5-year plan (1976-1980) of an annual reduction in power-intesiveness in industry of 4.7-5.0 percent and of 2.8-3.0 percent in electricity-intensiveness is being successfully resolved in the republic. That means that in the current 5-year plan a saving of 40 million tons of fuel in terms of run-of-the-mine brown coal will be achieved. However, there are still tremendous reserves in this sphere in the CEMA countries. At present comprehensive measures are being elaborated in the council's organs aimed at increasing the efficiency of fuel utilization in the electric power sphere.

The results achieved in the implementation of the general plan in recent years are convincing evidence of the accelerating process of socialist economic integration in a key sector of material production.

ANALYST REPORTS ISSUES AT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SESSION

ID202014 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 20, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Although the session of the Islamic Conference Organization in Islamabad is still in progress, one cannot fail to notice the unanimity of its participants during the discussion of many cardinal questions which touch the vital interests of the Islamic countries--the interests of peace, security and national independence. It is reported that the Political Committee of the session completed today examination of a whole series of questions on the situation in the Middle East which occupy a special place in the extensive agenda of the session. The progress of their discussion indicates that the overwhelming majority of states which are represented at the session reject Washington's policy of the separate Camp David collusion in the Middle East, resolutely comes out against the increase of the American "military presence" in that region and demands restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and Israel's withdrawal from all captured Arab lands. Israel's plans with regard to Jerusalem encountered a wrathful condemnation by the session participants.

Many speakers at the session and at the Political Committee exposed the United States' aggressive aspirations in southwestern Asia, condemned gross American interference in Iran's domestic affairs and resolutely demanded an end to the threat of force or use of economic sanctions against states which reject Washington's diktat. The constructive approach which is shown by many delegations during the discussion of these questions finds a positive response in the countries-participants in the session and in the states which back their stand.

However, just as it happened during the previous meeting in Islamabad in January, attempts are being made to divert the session's attention from the problems which are really of concern to the Islamic world by imposing once again an "Afghan question." At the time when no delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was invited to Islamabad, present at the lobbies and meetings of the session are leaders of the Afghan counter-revolution who do not represent the Afghan people, living exclusively on handouts by Washington, Beijing and capitals of some other countries which are carrying out interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs. Meanwhile, discontinuation of such interference is the primary condition for a political settlement.

Proposals made in the recent statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan constitute a firm foundation for such settlement. A clear path to this is indicated--to achieve a reliable agreement with Pakistan and Iran, discontinue armed incursions and other forms of outside interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs and ensure appropriate international guarantees. If these proposals are accepted and the above-said steps taken, there will be no necessity for the presence on the Afghan territory of the limited Soviet military contingent, as the statement indicates. All talking that the Soviet troops are first to be withdrawn so as to see then what to do ignores the causes for the present aggravation of the situation around Afghanistan.

This is precisely the path to which the session of the Islamic Conference Organization is being pushed by Washington and Beijing which do not obviously want political settlement offered by the DRA. Their purpose is to change Afghanistan's socio-political system and crush the Afghan revolution. Imperialism and its Beijing henchmen will never attain such an objective. The Afghan people has the sovereign right to decide itself under what state system it wants to live, and it resolutely upholds this right.

AFGHANISTAN'S UN ENVOY PROTESTS U.S. 'OBSTACLES'

LD201040 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] New York, May 80, TASS--The American authorities are creating obstacles to the normal activity of Afghanistan's Permanent Mission at the United Nations, thus violating the commitments assumed by the United States as host country of the international organization. In a verbal note to the United Nations secretary-general, the permanent representative of Afghanistan draws attention to this impermissible practice of discrimination on the part of the United States authorities. It was only after several requests that a visa for New York was issued in March last to Farid Zarif, who had been appointed counsellor at Afghanistan's mission at the United Nations, the note points out. In defiance of generally accepted practice he was issued only a non-diplomatic visa, at that. This diplomat encountered fresh difficulties in Guyana, where he travelled for an international conference. Guided by purely political considerations, the United States Embassy in that country refused to issue a visa for his return to New York. These actions by the United States authorities, the note points out, contradict the commitments of the host country under which it must not create obstacles to the travel of representatives of member countries to the United Nations, irrespective of the relations between the United States and other member countries of the community. Afghanistan's permanent representative requested the United Nations secretary-general to take appropriate steps to remedy this impermissible situation when diplomats cannot properly discharge their functions.

VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL NOTE TO UN ON AID TO KAMPUCHEA NOTED

LD210924 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] New York, May 21, TASS--The Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports any initiatives with a view to give the broadest and effective international humane aid to the Kampuchean people. This is said in a note, forwarded to the U.N. secretary general and distributed at the U.N. headquarters as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly. In the sphere of bilateral cooperation, the document stresses, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam exerts the utmost efforts to assist in further rehabilitation of the economy and normalization of the life in Kampuchea. As to certain "international conference on the question of humane aid" to Kampuchea, there is no need to call such a conference, the note stresses. The humane aid, granted by the international community, is received and distributed in a normal way and brings reassuring results.

KOSYGIN GREETS PARTICIPANTS IN BALTIC SEA CONFERENCE

LD051050 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0936 GMT 5 May 80

[A.N. Kosygin greetings to Commission on the Protection of the Baltic Sea Environment]

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS--On behalf of the Soviet Government, Aleksey Kosygin greeted the participants in the first session of the Commission on the Protection of the Baltic Sea Environment, on the comming occasion of the coming into force of the convention on the protection of maritime environment of this region.

"The great significance of this event is shown by the fact, the greetings message says, that the measures carried out within the framework of the convention give the basis for a long-term and large-scale cooperation of the countries of the Baltic region in the interests of protecting ocean resources for the peoples. This cooperation, in which states with differing social and economic systems take part, represents yet another concrete step in the direction of strengthening peace in the Baltic region. It presents direct evidence of the usefulness of the stipulations in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe."

MUSKIE: 'UNCONCEALED IRRITATION' OVER USSR-FRANCE SUMMIT

LD211014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 20 May 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andriyanov]

[Summary] Wide circles of the world public are welcoming and acclaiming the Soviet-French dialogue which took place during Brezhnev's meeting with Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Warsaw.

"But in Washington the results of the Warsaw talks have caused an unconcealed irritation. This is confirmed, in particular, by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's reaction to the Soviet-French dialogue in Warsaw. The head of the U.S. foreign affairs administration gave a press conference in Washington today and speaking before journalists, Edmund Muskie in effect attacked France when he said that it undermines confidence and Atlantic solidarity. An accusation of this kind is, to put it mildly, strange when it comes from the lips of the official representative of Washington who asserts that he is led in his foreign policy affairs by the interests of peace. Well then, how is it possible to denounce France's participation in the Warsaw talks of important initiatives aimed at a relaxation of the international tension were discussed there?"

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON BUILDS UP HYSTERIA OVER IRAN CRISIS

LD201554 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 20, TASS--Official Washington, which has taken the path of preparation of new military actions against the sovereign Islamic Republic of Iran, continues building up hysteria around the crisis in American-Iranian relations.

A closed-door meeting was held at the White House to discuss the administration's Iranian policy, specifically repressive "sanctions" against Iran imposed by Washington upon its West European allies. Present at the meeting were President Jimmy Carter, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski and other high-placed officials of the Washington administration.

Pronouncements by officials of the administration show that the White House does not want a peace settlement of the crisis in the relations with Iran. One of the White House staff members, according to the press, actually made inadmissible insults against the Iranian Government, asserting that in Tehran there is no power that could resolve the question of the release of the American hostages, who are detained, as it is generally known, on charges of espionage against Iran.

As far as we know, he said, demonstrating full disregard for the Iranian leadership, there is no testimony that the Iranian Government is now in a better position for taking a decision than month ago. Trying to shift the responsibility upon Tehran for the sharp aggravation of the American-Iranian relations, he pointed out that the administration treats with a certain degree of scepticism reports on the readiness of the Iranian authorities to resolve the question of hostages through negotiations.

Meanwhile, it is known that the main causes of the persisting crisis in the relations between the two countries are exactly Washington's stubborn refusal to meet the just demands of the Iranian people that an end be put to rough interference into its affairs, that the criminal shah be extradited, [that an end be put to] the U.S. course of preparation of new military ventures against Iran, despite the failure of the recent act of aggression.

Moreover, appearing in the United States nearly every day are wild ideas as to ways of the release of the hostages-spies. As is reported by the UPI, the Pentagon receives such, for instance, proposals as to throw on Tehran bombs with a nerve gas, to raze the ground Iranian towns by using nuclear weapons, to send to Iran planes with neutron bombs aboard, piloted by CIA volunteers, and to release the hostages through direct aggressive actions.

Seemingly, the failure of the armed aggression against Iran taught Washington strategists nothing, and they now launched active preparations for another invasion of that country. For this purpose, large consignments of military equipment and other material are being hurriedly concentrated in the American Port Heuneme (California) "to be dispatched to the Persian Gulf area." The waters of the Arabian Sea are ploughed by 37 American combat ships, including 4 aircraft-carriers with 400 fighter-bombers aboard, these fighter-bombers can carry even nuclear weapons and ready at any time by the order from the Pentagon to strike a bomb blow on the territory of Iran. 34,000 U.S. servicemen have been amassed in the region. The recent provocative firing by the American military in the Strait of Hormuz, through which sea lanes to Iran run, have become, the observers believe, a prologue for future military operations against Iran.

The U.S. hostile course against Iran is being increasingly denounced in the United States and the whole world. The inconsistent, zigzag and too emotional policy of the White House in reply to the events in Iran made universal the criticism of the United States, writes in the newspaper NEWSDAY political news analyst K. Fritchie. The stream of criticism against Washington, he stresses, is of a global character; it only intensified after the abortive military venture in Iran. The United States has now found itself in a still greater isolation and its claims of the role of the world leader have become more dubious than ever in the post-war period.

San Francisco, May 20, TASS--Economic sanctions and sabre rattling cannot bring about settlement of American differences with Iran, said T. Stewart, coordinator of the Pacific branch of the religious-public organization--the American Friends Service Committee. The key to the release of the hostages is admission by the United States of its responsibility for the sufferings of the Iranian people which fell upon its lot under the shah regime.

ADMINISTRATION DISAPPOINTED OVER EEC SANCTIONS DECISION

LD202115 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 20, TASS--Going by reports of the U.S. mass media, the United States is disappointed with the decision of foreign ministers of the Common Market countries in Naples to put ban only on those contracts that were concluded with Iran after November 4, that is after U.S. hostages were detained. A correspondent of the N.B.C. Miller noted that the sanctions do not go as far as President Carter expected.

A representative of the Department of State was obviously irritated when saying that President Carter would like allies of the United States to impose a complete ban on trade with Iran. The Washington POST writes that the Nine departed from the promise they gave on April 22 to apply full economic sanctions to Iran.

And though the representative of the Department of State described the EEC decision as satisfactory and even remarkable, observers are of the opinion that the United States has to put a good face on the matter. The Washington POST writes that the administration tries to present in glowing terms the policy with which it is not satisfied very much.

YARTSEV SEES MEDIA WHIPPING UP OPINION AGAINST IRAN

ID201357 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 May 80 p 9

[Yuriy Yartsev article: "The Adventure Has Failed. What Next?"]

[Text] Consider these figures. Of 742 Americans questioned by telephone by the U.S. ABC television company and the Harris poll service immediately after it became known that the landing operation against Iran had failed, 70 percent expressed approval of it and wanted it to be carried out again. Why is this?

Of course, 742 people are not the whole of America. And the polls themselves (similar results were obtained by Gallup, AP and NEWSWEEK) are to some extent less an indicator than a cause of such popular feeling. All the same, the chauvinist mood gripping America in recent months should not be underestimated.

The fact that an operation which took months of preparation failed in a single day and that the media were suddenly obliged to try to find epithets ranging from "ignominious" to "stunning" for the word "fiasco" did not stop obscurantists from the American Legion rushing to send the President a telegram expressing their delight. But they are not the whole of America either. By contrast, shortly before the raid on Tehran the bishops of the United Methodist Church, which represents more than 10 million people, urged Carter not to resort to military action against Iran.

The President ignored their warning, and in obscurantists' eyes he is now a "decisive leader" able to continue leading America. But where?

As Washington POST reporters wrote, "Americans were enraged" when shown on television the corpses of their fellow countrymen who died in the Iranian desert. But the blind rage which consumed those ready to rally around the President is matched by the calculated, long-term aim of those who benefit from stoking the American people's chauvinist mood.

The U.S. ruling circles have always played on patriotism. My country right or wrong. That symbol of faith, inculcated from school, means that everything the President says and does must be accepted. Not so support or, worse still, to criticize his actions at a time of difficulty is regarded by many Americans, particularly the older generation, as unpatriotic.

But realities have to be faced. Carter's popularity has been declining since last year. He has been dragged down by the weight of unfulfilled promises. The energy problem, inflation, unemployment and the threat of depression have been millstones around his neck. He went along with the rightwingers and delayed the ratification of the SALT II treaty. The propaganda campaign against Cuba in the fall achieved little or nothing. But a presidential election year is after all a very special year. Anything goes, even if it means harming the country, provided it benefits a president seeking reelection. But you cannot start such a year without preparing for it. Obviously it was decided in advance that the hostages problem would be "very popular" among voters. Moreover, the calendar showed that the first anniversary of the hostage-taking would fall on 4 November--the day of the presidential election. True, it seemed to at least one Washington observer that fate had thus played a dirty trick on Carter. And who knows, perhaps Carter himself had already seen the hand of fate at work in this coincidence?

Then they began writing about the wounding of America's national pride and the indignity it had suffered. No consideration was given to Iran's dignity. [paragrapn continues]

Account was also taken of America's shift to the right, which was particularly evident 2 years ago when there was a revolt of real estate owners. There was no point in trying to frighten those people with the notion that the Persian Gulf crisis could drag on until the end of the century. The philosophy of success in America teaches that everyone loves a winner and that all means are fair. So they began hammering away at the same theme--the hostages, the hostages, the hostages.... What about the hostages? The problem of the hostages would have been over long ago if America had admitted its responsibility for the crimes of the shah's regime. At the same time, even now 64 percent of the 742 questioned opposed apologizing to Iran.

Things would not be half as bad as they are if it were simply a case of the man in the street shaking his head and saying: "Those students are really dreadful!" But no, television and the press keep telling him: "America is being stepped on, and who's doing it?" Chauvinism has brought racism in its wake. But what can you expect of the man in the street if prominent commentators stoop to using such expressions as "the Tehran rabble" and "the Tehran riffraff." Both, incidentally, were used by James Reston, and they do him no credit. But when he and many others repeat these expressions day after day, throwing in with appeals to "teach Iran a lesson" by any means, up to and including bombing, the mob is just about ready to blaze.

Incidentally, Reston ("and quite seriously" as he points out) numbered his old pal Walter Cronkite (the television commentator on whom an article appeared in the last issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA) among the "villains" who incited Carter to "do something." "Uncle Walter," as Reston jokingly calls him, started his new program each evening by giving the ostensibly innocent total of how many days the hostages seized in Tehran have been in captivity. And within a week maybe millions of Americans were saying in astonishment: "What, haven't they been freed yet?" After a month: "Are the Iranians crazy or something?" After 2 months: "How long are they going to keep our boys?" After 3: "What are they waiting for in Washington?" And all that "Washington" wanted was for someone like Cronkite, who is always restrained, always weighs his words and always has the appearance of an impartial news interpreter, to galvanize those sitting in front of their televisions evening after evening. And how many there were who were neither restrained, nor careful in their choice of words nor impartial?! And what about the nespapers and the weeklies? One way or another all of them had a hand in the preparations for the landing operation set for the evening of 24 April.

What doctors would call a fixation on the hostages problem developed. The administration's seeming inactivity charged the atmosphere. Deception of the future voters increased. If only they had known that the President had given the order to prepare for an armed operation on 9 November--just 5 days after the hostages were seized; that by 20 November all the military options were on his desk ready for examination; that from January through April the Pentagon pressed hard for military action; and that when, in a CBS television interview on 22 April, President Carter said that the use of force was the "only step left" and interviewer Cronkite stressed that the President was "keeping open the option of a military solution of the problem," the commencement of the landing operation was less than 48 hours away.

The question is now being asked: What now? If presidential advisers fiercely dismiss suggestions that the United States "cool it," this is a hint that "the possibility of pursuing a more assertive policy on Iran in the coming months has not been ruled out." Those are the words of the Washington POST's Oberdorfer. Essentially the same view, which is current among officials in the U.S. Capital, is expressed by James Reston: The situation in NATO and "the struggle against the Russians" is now so serious that we have to support Carter until the end of the year.... This is just one step away from the even greater or almost "uncontrolled chauvinism among Americans" against which the New York TIMES recently warned. Does this mean that there will be more military action? Evidently so, since not for nothing has Capitol Hill created the impression that the President has bitten the bullet. Perhaps the well-known historian Arthur Schlesinger is right in thinking that this is the real explanation if not for everything at least for a great deal.

PRAVDA HITS PREPARATIONS TO PROJECT ARMED FORCE WORLDWIDE

LD161115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 80 p 6

[V. Zhurkin article: "On a Dangerous Brink"]

[Text] The Carter administration's shift toward an aggressive militarist policy and a course of reviving the cold war signifies a new attempt by Washington to resolve its foreign policy tasks primarily with strong-arm methods. The arsenal of these methods includes interference in other states' internal affairs, kindling of international conflicts and other actions exacerbating the international situation. The chief gamble was and still is on military force in all the diversity of its forms of application--from threats and militarist demonstrations to direct aggressive actions.

The increasing aggressiveness of U.S. global policies is inseparably linked with the development of the biggest round of the arms race since World War II. This is reflected in a most generalized form in the galloping growth of the U.S. military budget. In the coming 5-year period it is planned to increase military appropriations by 4.2-5.4 percent a year in real terms, that is, by $20-25 billion at current prices. Next year the Pentagon budget will total $161.8 billion, and by 1985 it is planned to increase it to the fantastic figure of $253.2 billion.

The present administration's military-political doctrine was originally formulated in the presidential directive "PD-18"--"U.S. National Strategy," signed by J. Carter 24 August 1977-- and was developed in a number of other directives from the American head of state.

These documents point out that in the event of a nuclear war the United States could lose up to 140 million people, or almost three-fifths of the population, and approximately 75 percent of the country's economic potential. But, contrary to the only seemingly sensible conclusion on the need to reduce the threat of war, the call for the military forces and means of the United States and its allies to be built up everywhere provides the leitmotiv of all these documents. This policy has been reflected in many U.S. and NATO decisions, particularly in the resolutions of the NATO Council's Washington (30-31 May 1978) and Brussels (13-14 December 1979) sessions.

It is impossible not to see that the new U.S. military-political doctrine suffers from profound internal contradictoriness. For never before has there been such incompatibility between Washington's hopes of military force as the chief policy weapon and the realities of the world situation, above all the increased might of the USSR and the socialist community as a whole.

The desire to use force in the internal arena has always lain at the basis of Washinton's policy.

The nuclear "bias," as was the case first in the late forties and then in the mid-fifties (at a time when the "massive retaliation" doctrine was current), has brought with it a serious threat to peace and the danger of a direct nuclear missile conflict.

The present doctrine provides for the buildup and modernization of all components of the war machine, as occurred in the early fifties under H. Truman on the basis of directive "SNB-68" and also under the "flexible response" doctrine, particularly in the late sixties under L. Johnson.

At such times there was a sharp increase in military spending, increased adventurism in foreign policy and a stepping up of interventionism and of readiness to rush headlong into using the U.S. Armed Forces.

While preserving all the dangerous elements of the strategy of gambling primarily on nuclear weapons, this policy also helped to kindle regional military conflicts, in the course of which there periodically arose the danger of a slide into nuclear war.

A distinguishing feature of the new doctrine is the desire not only to develop widely the interventionist capabilities of the conventional armed forces but also to make the maximum use of nuclear blackmail for interference in the affairs of other countries and regions.

Back under the Nixon administration, which largely built its military policy around strategic weapons, guidelines on extending the spectrum of their use began to be drawn up. Under President G. Ford these ideas were formulated in the form of the concept of limited nuclear war named for one of its authors--the then Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger. In the current military-political doctrine this concept has been "improved" so that nuclear blackmail can be used at critical moments to intimidate the United States' enemies everywhere.

The Defense Department's latest annual report on the 1981 budget and the 1981-1985 military programs points out that the "very decisive modernization of strategic forces" being undertaken by the Pentagon is aimed at "broadening their capability to react to a multitude of potential crisis and conflict situations." In U.S. foreign policy practice this signifies a readiness to threaten with a nuclear fist more recklessly than before. It is no accident that the threats to use force in the Near East or other parts of the world--threats constantly being made these days by J. Carter and Z. Brzezinski--do not contain any reservations regarding the types of weapons which might be used.

The qualitative improvement of strategic forces--increasing the accuracy of missiles and the yield of their nuclear warheads--is designed to enhance their ability to make "selective" nuclear strikes. And this is the origin of one of the Carter administration's most adventurist decisions--to create and deploy 572 medium-range missiles in West Europe in 1983-1988. Undisguised nuclear blackmail is being carried on in the Persian Gulf Zone, where naval nuclear-armed attack formations are concentrated.

But not even the present administration can escape grim reality--the incalculable misfortunes with which any nuclear conflict would threaten the United States.

While developing strategic forces as a means of exerting pressure, Washington is making a special effort in the sphere of conventional arms and armed forces. The administration sees the enhancement of their might, combat ability and mobility as the most effective way of preparing for aggressive actions in the eighties.

The U.S. ground forces and Marines are being modernized and equipped with new types of arms (including the purchase of 3,900 new XM-1 tanks). It is intended to add 97 new warships to the navy over 5 years. The U.S. Air Force is being rearmed with a new generation of fighters, ground-attack aircraft and assault helicopters. Preparations are underway in practically all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces to use them at any point on the globe.

In this connection Europe, the Near East and the Far East have been proclaimed the three main regions. The combat might of the American Armed Forces stationed in Europe or targeted on it from U.S. territory is being built up. As U.S. Defense Department consultant (L. Korb) points out, "this administration places paramount stress on training our general-purpose troops for a short intensive war in central Europe." [paragraph continues]

Having equated the Near and Middle East with West Europe and the Far East as a sphere of U.S. "special interest" the Carter administration has begun a process of saturating it with American Armed Forces by moving a considerable part of its navy there and preparing to deploy the U.S. Air Force at bases in Egypt, Israel, Oman, Kenya and other countries. Washington is not lessening its hold on the Far East either, having stopped, in particular, the troop withdrawal from South Korea promised and widely publicized by Carter in the past. U.S. forces are also growing more active in the Caribbean and Latin America as a whole and in the Pacific and Indian oceans. An important place is allocated to military blackmail of developing states and to the struggle against national liberation movements.

The geopolitical directions of the new U.S. doctrine publicly proclaimed by Washington clearly expose its multipurpose nature. Washington hopes to put its hands on means of pressuring the socialist community under conditions of the existing parity of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, including the strategic parity between the United States and the USSR.

The rapid-deployment forces (as the "quick-reaction corps" is now officially called) are an object of special concern in the new U.S. interventionist program. They are being formed under the slogans "move with tremendous might and tremendous speed throughout the world" and "it is more important to arrive first on the spot with the necessary forces than to arrive second with a majority of forces."

Washington has always devoted heightened attention to the mobility of the U.S. Armed Forces. Numerous maneuvers have served to rehearse methods of quickly moving U.S. troops to Europe, where, in addition to the forces deployed there, heavy arms dumps have been created for approximately three divisions, which can be airlifted from the United States. By this fall heavy armaments for one more division will have been stored in West Europe, and by 1982 for two more. Thus a base is being formed Europe for the rapid deployment of five of six divisions.

Rapid-deployment forces are being created for other parts of the world or, as memorandum "PD-18" put it, for "non-NATO situations." The memorandum named the Near East, the Persian Gulf and Korea among the first regions for the use of these forces. The Caribbean and other regions have subsequently been added to them.

Approximately 110,000 officers and men have now been assigned to the rapid deployment forces, including the 82d Airborne Division, the 101st Airmobile Division, three brigades of marines, three carrier-borne strike groups and tactical and transport aircraft. When preparing and armed U.S. intervention, all or some of these forces are to come under the orders of the rapid-deployment forces' combined strike group command established 29 November 1979.

Heavy armaments for the first echelon of these forces (three brigades of marines) will be deployed on fast-unloading ships--the new type of T-AKX floating depots whose deployment will be completed by 1987. It is desired to move up these ships ahead of time to the strike targets of the rapid-deployment forces. As a preliminary--before the special T-AKX ships are commissioned--it is proposed to move seven conventional freighters up to Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean with armaments for a 10,000-strong group destined for the Near and Middle East. In order to extend the potential for rapid troop movements, development of a new C-X military transport aircraft is being undertaken.

To the accompaniment of the militarist-chauvinist campaign being mounted in the United States the Carter administration has succeeded in forcing through a program for a record buildup of military strength. But there is growing alarm among Americans over where this blind and reckless policy might lead the country. According to the latest public opinion poll conducted for TIME magazine, 70 percent of Americans are "extremely concerned at the possibility of a world war."

Gambling on military force has repeatedly involved Washington in serious foreign policy failures. The policy of interventionism is particularly dangerous in the present military and political situation. The bellicose U.S. policy, which is resulting in increased international tension and is fraught with a serious threat to peace to the world, is encountering growing condemnation and decisive opposition from all peace-loving forces.

GRIBACHEV SCORES ARMS PREPARATIONS, ANTI-SOVIET 'SLANDER'

LD190853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 3

[Nikolay Gribachev article under the rubric "Tomorrow Is Victory Day": "Today's Horizons"]

[Excerpts] Unfortunately the 35th anniversary of victory does not represent a line ruled under the threat of war in general. The whole of Soviet policy and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's activity have created real conditions for driving the monster of the arms race away from the human community. But it is still there, and recently it has even been hurriedly fattened up by its supporters and is gaining strength. If you peel the onion, as the saying goes, the world public has every reason for concern. The new claimants to "world leadership--and is that really far removed from "geopolitical diktat"?--have already declared themselves and donned the uniform of "peacemakers"; gigantic arsenals are being supplemented with new consignments of sophisticated weapons; military maneuvers thunder in the West all the year round, on land, at sea and in the air; the United States is registering reservists, training the notorious "quick reaction corps" for a "spring," launching slander campaigns--these latter-day Goebbelsin revels--one after another, whipping up the international situation with boycotts and ultimatums and pressurizing its allies in the bloc: "Attention! I will command the parade!

Who in their right mind could regard this as the "adherence to peace" which the White House is now pattering about? Who can understand the logic of evangelism about "human rights" simutaneously with love for the shah, spattered with his subjects' blood? The treats to stifle or crush with the army boot the Iranian people, and the fatherly concern for the dictatorial regimes of Chile, Guatemala and Paraguay? The much-publicized concern for "Europe's security" while involving it in international adventures, including the attempt to organize an "Olympic Munich"? By J. Carter's personal order an American airborn landing force made an incursion into Iran. A commotion in the Congress--the President, in violation of all prerogatives, had not consulted them. West European statesmen are embarrassed--he did not even warn them. A policy of faits accomplis. What I want, I take. And has anyone any guarantee that tomorrow, spurred on by the election campaign and "geopolitical ambitions," he will not leap into the fire, calling on his allies to "do as I do!" They are walking step by step toward the precipice--many steps have already been taken.

To subdue the allies' will, they are being given intensive doses of the old drug--shouting about the "Soviet threat" (translated from the language of Goebbels, where it was called the "Bolshevik threat"). An acquaintance of mine expressed simple astonishment:

"They write articles and novels about how the Soviet Army marches to the Channel in 48 hours. What I think is this: Why the devel should we?"

True, and examples are at hand to illustrate this. The United States has concentrated an unprecedented armada of ships bristling with guns and missiles in the Persian Gulf, and has explained: "It is in defense of American vital interests." What interests? Arab oil. We have no reason to covet other people's wealth, and--even more important--our socialist way of life and communist convictions categorically reject and condemn aggressive wars on any pretext and assert the people's right to their own property and voluntary cooperation among them. That is why the shouts about the "Soviet threat" are only part of an international swindle. The story of the three rogues springs to mind: One set fire to a haystack, another rang the alarm bell and the third robbed the houses. And while the people were rushing about in terror: "We are burning, brothers!"--they were highly successful. The distrubition of roles can also be seen in the Western anti-Soviet campaign: The militarists are busy with the fire, the propaganda "specialists" ring the bell and the military monopolies "appropriate the property" of states and citizens. There is no fire yet, but the danger of a conflagration cannot be excluded--with all this agitation it is possible to thrust a torch under the roof.

However, the 35 years since Victory Day have not passed in vain. The horizons of today, in spite of the storm clouds, are wider and clearer. The world has changed--politically, economically and spiritually. Colonialism has collapsed, dozens of new independent states have emerged and the socialist system has grown, consolidated and entered into the full strengthof maturity. And no hegemonies or dictatorships, no claims to "world leadership," whoever may be dreaming of them, are depicted in this new "landscape." And petty provocations and militarist ventures, lies and dealings with fear will ultimately turn out to be losses. Land sown with thistles does not promise a peanut harvest and thermonuclear missiles will not help overcome the energy crisis.

Victory is a heroic deed, a lesson of history and the soil in which humanitarianism, justice, cooperation and peace must grow. That is how we understand it, we who paid for it with countless sufferengs and millions of precious lives. And we will act accordingly in alliance with all progressive states and honest people in the world!

BEGLOV ON U.S.-USSR TIES ON EVE OF GROMYKO-MUSKIE TALK

AU191111 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 May 80 p 4

[Article by Spartak Beglov, APN political observer, "specially written" for RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "USSR-U.S. Relations and Carter's Power Play"]

[Text] The meeting between Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, and Edmund Muskie, U.S. secretary of state, in Vienna will take place exactly 11 months after the remarkable Vienna meeting of the USSR and U.S. leaders during which the SALT II agreement was signed.

"Vienna-1" was expected to provide a new stimulus in creating a safer world and more broadly in developing the cooperation between the two superpowers in the interests of peace and disarmament. U.S. policy, however, preferred the road of destruction to the road of construction.

Instead of respect for the wishes of other peoples--about which John Kennedy spoke so perceptively 17 years ago in June 1963 in a U.S. university, his most important speech, which later became his political testament--the present White House "team," with unprecedented rabidness, has begun to oppress and threaten others, to amass weapons and demonstrate power everywhere.

If on the eve of "Vienna-1" the mood of the Soviet public was characterized by good expectations and a sympathetic assessment of the signs of Washington's turn to political realism, today when the Soviet foreign minister heads for Vienna, in Moscow and throughout the USSR indignation and protestations against the brutal attack on detente by the imperialist and reactionary circles is fomenting and surging up.

Right at the moment the United States is designing unprecedented provocations against Cuba by conducting maneuvers of the newly created special Caribbean unit of its marines and air force along the Cuban shores. In my view it is not only the Soviet people that realize that this is a military fist hanging over not only Cuba, but also over El Salvador, Nicaragua and others of the U.S. neighbours fighting for freedom.

It is appropriate to call to mind an analogous episode. How did the counterattack of the U.S. "hawks" against the results of "Vienna-1" in general and SALT II in particular begin? With the incredible fuss in September 1979 about the mythical "threat" on the part of the so-called "Soviet brigade" in Cuba.

But it was not only Cuba: Afghanistan, exactly like Ethiopia and Angola before it, started to disturb Washington only because the events in that country--the April 1978 revolution and the USSR assistance in defense of this revolution--do not fit the White House's script. And when Washington's script on Iran also reached the point of a noisy fiasco, an explosion, followed by an uncontrollable reaction, rocked the U.S. administration's high circles. This was the stormy reaction of the representatives of the "vital interests" that were damaged--from the monopolies and banks, used to regarding other people's property as their own, to the politicians and generals, considering themselves self-appointed "guardians of order" throughout the world. This caused a chauvinistic union of the "hawks" and "doves."

The military industrial complex triumphed, crowning the dissipation of the "policy of power" with new weapons systems, including the plan for the nuclear missiles deployment which was imposed on Western Europe and which undermines the existing balance of power as well as the existence of SALT II and its continuation, SALT III, and so forth. The leader of the executive officer of the government, striving by every means possible to preserve his post for another term, obviously prefers the advice of the passionate professionalists of anticommunism to the professional wisdom of the diplomats.

All this also determined the inevitability of Cyrus Vance's resignation--a man who maintained the view that it is inadmissible to repeat the mistakes of the previous administrations, and especially of Lyndon Johnson, who placed himself at the disposal of the generals of the Vietnamese war.

The new U.S. secretary of state arrives in Vienna at a time in which his country is in fact conducting a series of "undeclared wars" with the aid of weapons and the vicious arsenal of political blackmail as well.

Why has U.S. policy come to a dead end? The greatest mistake of the statesmen, including those of U.S. allies, would be to adopt the version that is very convenient for Washington, namely that the first reason for everything is the fate of the U.S. hostages in Iran, and the Soviet defensive action in Afghanistan. The reasons are much deeper. If there were no Afghanistan, something else would have to have served as pretext.

We are confronted with blatant disrespect for the choice of other peoples and a lack of readiness to admit equality with anybody and overcome the "national economic drug habit" in the arms race, as George Kennan put it.

There is no point in guessing whose analysis Edmund Muskie, the new U.S. secretary of state, has adopted and what proposals he will be carrying in his briefcase.

He should know, however, that Washington's line, which has been full of zig-zags, has been responsible for the fact that several times during the last 4 years it has changed agreements it has signed with the USSR, as was the case in May 1977 with the first draft of SALT II, in October 1977 with the joint USSR-U.S. platform on the Middle East, later in the case of the USSR-U.S. negotiations on limiting and reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean and so on. In addition, cooperation between the two countries has been pitilessly destroyed in every area. In the area of economic relations USSR-U.S. relations have been pushed back by decades. Many contacts among the nations have been destroyed. The United States' "big stick" has been used against the Olympic movement, as though Washington intends to create "iron curtains" everywhere and punish all those who are not inclined to follow its dictate.

There is no question that Muskie must know that the degree of responsibility for the fate of SALT II is not limited to the two powers which signed the treaty. It is a responsibility to the entire world. Therefore it is up to Washington to clarify the situation. The same can be said about the more general aspects of disarmament.

After all the differences between Moscow and Washington in analyzing the international situation, the U.S. leadership must not have any illusions about one matter: Attempts to influence the USSR by means of escalating the "power policy" are futile. Such attempts failed in the past and will also fail now. The USSR is ready only for initiatives leading to strengthening detente, not destroying it, to limiting the arms race, not intensifying it and towards mutual understanding, not towards alienation among nations.

KANG SHIEN CRITICIZED ON U.S. ECONOMIC TIES

OW192142 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 19 May 80

[From the "China Today" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, Let's talk about China's domestic issues.

Technically speaking, factories in China have lagged behind or have remained at the level of the 1950's. They consume a lot of electricity and raw material but produce few commodities. With these high production costs it is hard to make big progress. In an interview by the reporter of the U.S. (COMMERCIAL WEEKLY), Kang Shien, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, acknowledged this point.

What solutions did this major figure, who is in charge of China's economy, put forth? According to Kang Shien, the way out is to closely cooperate with U.S. corporations. He told the U.S. reporter that China hoped to engage in all kinds of cooperation. The modes of cooperation between China and the imperialist monopoly organizations and corporations are multifarious indeed. China obtains loans from the West in harsh terms which will be used in militarization. It will set up concession-like "special economic zones" like those in the south. Chinese capitalists still regard themselves as the masters, as they were prior to 1949. The Chinese leaders are still not satisfied, however, with all of this. Beijing is intent on going ahead with its efforts to betray the nation. This is probably the significance of Kang Shien's interview with the U.S. journal.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON LIU SHAOQI 'CITED'

LD162206 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 16 May 80

["Beijing's Hypocrisy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 16, TASS--In China, preparations have been completed for a ceremony to proclaim Liu Shaoqi, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the PRC, as "one of the main leaders of the Communist Party of China and of the state." This is said today in RENMIN RIBAO's editorial article devoted to his rehabilitation.

Also today, the Chinese press reported the setting up of a commission to organize the funeral of Liu Shaoqi which includes the full membership of the Politbureau of the CPC Central Committee. To take part in the mourning meeting, to be held in Beijing on May 17, "career and high-ranking officials" have come to the capital from all corners of the country. Foreign representatives have not been invited.

Liu Shaoqi, who fell victim to reprisals already during the first year of the Cultural Revolution in 1966, died as the article says "deeply feeling the injustice." The newspaper admits that the "Liu affair" had been "deliberately fabricated" and that it "has no parallel in injustice in the whole history of the Communist Party of China!' The newspaper adds that "Jiang Qing and her group using their specially and illegally selected 'evidence' misled the other members of the Central Committee, including the main leaders of the Central Committee of the CPC and made up a lot of nonsense about Liu Shaoqi."

Of course, one can hardly believe that Mao's wife Jiang Qing, his son-in-law Yao Wanyuan and other "closest associates" from Mao Zedong's entourage, referred to for already more than three and a half years as the "gang of four," could have taken any important steps, including fathering some "evidence" on Liu Shaoqi, without orders from Mao himself.

Moreover, however, in the attempts to whitewash Mao Zedong, the newspaper even goes as far as asserting that during the years of Cultural Revolution he allegedly "contributed to rehabilitating many leading cadres," "was personally concerned for their fate." These bareworded assertions of the article are not supported by any documents or reference to any particular statements of Mao. And again, the blame for the aggressive actions against many millions of peoples is placed by the article on the "gang of four." However, the newspaper, clearing Liu Shaoqi of any charges that he had allegedly been the leader of some "bourgeois quarters" makes an important omission that it was precisely Mao who at the very beginning of the Cultural Revolution ordered "attacks against the bourgeois quarters," regarding Liu Shaoqi, one of his chief political opponents as head of the "bourgeois quarters."

The history of the Communist Party of China abounds in tragic events associated with Mao's name. The present attempt by RENMIN RIBAO to put all the blame for reprisals, including those against Liu Shaoqi, on the "four," more precisely on Mao Zedong's close associates, in order, as the article stresses, to "restore the true image of Mao's ideas," is, it must be said, suspect, to say the least. Neither the present "open rehabilitation" of Liu Shaoqi nor any other exercise in falsifying historical facts of the past can hide the crisis that has affected the CPC and its leadership. The crisis has taken the form of endless struggle for power in the highest echelons of China's Maoist leadership. And that struggle, generating new reshuffles and purges as is evidenced by the decisions of the recent 5th plenum of the CPC Central Committee, rages unabated. In the final analysis, it is as ever the Chinese people that continues to be the main victim of this protracted fund.

GLEBOV COMMENTS ON GENGHIS KHAN CELEBRATIONS

OW162018 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 15 May 80

[Glebov commentary: "The Wild Celebration of Militarism in Nei Monggol"]

[Excerpts] A XINHUA correspondent has reported some interesting news from Hohhot. Celebrations have been held in Nei Monggol to mark the 753d anniversary of the death of Genghis Khan, the 13th century Mongolian conqueror.

The XINHUA report clearly showed that the grand celebrations in Nei Monggol were planned by Beijing's leaders. China's central authorities' papers have played up the Genghis Khan movement, and Zhongnanhai's masters have not hesitated to allocate an enormous sum to rebuild the tomb of this outstanding strategist and statesman. According to the XINHUA dispatch from Hohhot, a considerable sum will be spent on this project. Listeners, let us think. The Beijing leaders have always been reluctant to spend money to meet the people's vital needs.

While delivering a directive-type report on 16 February this year, Deng Xiaoping said that in the next several years no substantial sums would be spent on public health, education, science or culture.

The Chinese authorities do not have any money to raise the people's cultural level or to improve their medical facilities, yet they have not hesitated to spend great sums in commemorating a tyrant who died 7 and 1/2 centuries ago. Why is it that offering sacrifices to Genghis Khan's half-decayed sulde [a horse-tailed war banner on a lance] has become more important than building schools and hospitals for the people? Of course, ceremonies commemorating Genghis Khan are not important to China and the Chinese working class, but they are important to those Beijing leaders who have dreamed about the glory of Genghis Khan.

Genghis Khan brought destruction to other nations. The purpose of the grand memorial celebrations in Nei Monggol are to preach chauvinism. They are a means to ideologically educate the Chinese people in the traditions of the Genghis Khan style of militarism. We know that Mao Zedong worshipped Genghis Khan and called him a Chinese emperor. Current Beijing leaders are also extremely envious of this tyrant's honors. While offering sacrifices to a 13th century sulde, the current Beijing leaders are actively preparing nuclear weapons. To realize the big-nation chauvinist dream of the modern-day Genghis Khans, Zhongnanhai is ready to buy nuclear weapons from imperialist nations.

Not surprisingly, Beijing has no money to build schools and hospitals or to meet the other needs of the people. According to U.S. experts, Zhongnanhai was to spend at least U.S. $90 billion in order to modernize the Chinese military machine. This is an astronomical figure. Compared with this astronomical figure, the expense of rebuilding Genghis Khan's tomb is a negligible sum.

SOUTH KOREA TENSE; OPPOSITION LEADER UNDER HOUSE ARREST

ID201210 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 20 May 80

["South Korea: Military People's Arbitrariness"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, May 20, TASS--The situation remains tense in the big towns of South Korea. The military people try to suppress by force the manifestations of students and other sections of the population that are calling for democratic reforms. Troops and the police today completely cordoned off central streets in Kwangju, South Korea's third biggest town, where tempestuous demonstrations were held on Sunday and Monday, news agencies report. Military helicopters, flying over the town, coordinate the patrolling of streets by paratroopers' units. All educational establishments in the town have been closed. Tens of thousands of people took part in a mass demonstration held in Kwangju on Monday. Employees and workers marched shoulder to shoulder with students. Troops in armoured personnel carriers were summoned to disperse the peaceful procession. Bloody clashes took place. Barricades out of overturned police cars were put up in the streets. Several people were killed and over 100 wounded. Soldiers broke into homes and made arrests there. Eyewitnesses report that almost 800 people were arrested in the two days of demonstrations. Opposition representatives, members of parliament, today tried to get through to parliament building in Seoul for a sit-down strike in protest against the military people's arbitrariness. Troops, guarding parliament building, however, did not let them through. One of the leaders of the opposition New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam, tried to hold a press conference today. Military patrols outside his home barred the way to correspondents. He himself, it is reported, is under house arrest. The military authorities clamped down a black out on news on developments in South Korea.

KCNA DENIES DPRK ROLE IN SOUTH KOREAN DISTURBANCES

ID210817 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 May 80 p 3

[TASS report: "KCNA Denial"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 May--The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) has denied the South Korean authorities' slanderous allegations that the DPRK is involved in the current disturbances in the South of the Korean Peninsula, where a powerful anti-government movement has been launched.

The movement, which has gripped all South Korea, is an eruption of the popular discontent which has accumulated over the years and of anger and indignation at the reactionary system persisting there, a KCNA statement published here says.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION STOPS IN MOSCOW FROM BELGRADE

ID141203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Homeward Bound"]

[Text] A Mongolian party and government delegation headed by J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, made a brief stopover in Moscow 9 May on its way home from Belgrade.

BAKHTAR COMMENTARY ON AFGHAN FOREIGN POLICY CITED

LD201946 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 20, TASS--The people of Afghanistan, which has accomplished a national-democratic revolution, has already chosen the road of its development and is creating conditions for building an equal and just society without exploitation of man by man, it is said in a commentary by BAKHTAR agency devoted to questions of the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

This policy, the commentary stresses, is based on principles of peaceful coexistence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. Revolutionary Afghanistan sincerely strives for peace, understanding and friendship with all of its neighbours.

But international imperialism, first of all the imperialism of the United States, wants to impose on the peoples its baleful course, to unleash fratricidal war among them, the commentary says further.

The proposals on settling relations with Iran and Pakistan, that were outlined in the DRA Government's statement, BAKHTAR writes, are, on the one hand, evidence of the DRA's sincerity in questions of peace and peaceful coexistence and, on the other hand, the only possible way of liquidating differences.

BAKHTAR agency calls on neighbouring countries to cut short aggressive actions, interference and malicious propaganda against the DRA. Any differences that arise should be resolved at the conference table. Neighbouring countries should not give the imperialists a possibility to impose their policy on them, to sow discord among Moslems, the agency stresses.

ENVOY NOTES CONDITIONS FOR AFGHANISTAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD201330 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The Soviet ambassador met the French diplomatic press this morning. He said that the idea of a restricted summit proposed by Valery Giscard d'Estaing merits being taken up but emphasized that a withdrawal of the Red Army from Afghanistan would be a gift to the United States. Of course, he said, the USSR wishes to withdraw its troops, but only under the condition of the cessation of all external interference and the guarantee of future noninterference.

NIYAZMATOV DESCRIBES 'RUMORS' DISCREDITING USSR TROOPS IN DRA

LD201057 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 80 p 3

[Special correspondent V. Niyazmatov dispatch: "A Lie Has a Short Life..."]

[Text] Kabul--These two guys approaching from the direction of Meydanshahr were clearly not local people. The first to see them was 14-year-old (Sagdulla Alim). Stopping at the stall where (Sagdulla) works, one of them asked him to open a couple of bottles of Coca-Cola.

"Choose cold ones," he added and, continuing to talk with his companion, said loudly:

"First the Russian soldiers took food from ours, then they drove them out of the barracks, and now they are living there themselves. Our men resisted for a long time. How many were killed there! It was an out-and-out battle. They exchanged barracks for tents," the stranger said with a wry smile. "And now our guys are living in tents...."

(Sagdulla) could hear perfectly what the strangers were saying. Handing them the Cola-Cola, he asked:

"Where did this happen?"

"Trade to your heart's content, boy," one of them replied. "The Russian soldiers are not coming here yet. They have not reached Meydanshahr yet. Only don't think of going to trade in Kabul. They will take everything from you...."

After paying generously, the strangers departed.

(Sagdulla) hastened to share with the neighbors what he had heard. By the end of the day almost all the inhabitants of the village of (Nerkh), which is several kilometers from the provincial city of Meydanshahr, knew this peice of news.

The village was in turmoil. A messenger sent to Meydanshahr returned in extreme agitation. "Someone" in the city had told him even more tragic details of the "battle" between Afghan and Soviet soldiers.

The village elders decided to go to Kabul. In Meydanshahr they were joined by six more old men. On the way they agreed among themselves that the oldest--75-year-old graybeard Nur Mamat--would conduct talks with the Soviet servicemen.

When they caught sight of a tent camp in the foothills on entering Kabul, the old men got out of their vehicle and walked slowly toward the camp.

On seeing the "delegation" one of the soldiers smilingly greeted the old men: "Salam aleykom." And, as is the custon in Afghanistan, he asked after their health and where they were going. The soldier spoke in Dari. Dropping their work, two more Soviet soldiers approached the old men, accompanied by an elderly Afghan. Taking him aside, the elders began questioning him about what the Soviet soldiers were doing there.

...I learned about this story when I was in the village of (Nerkh), where I talked with an elderly Afghan named (Abdurahman). He told me of the elders' trip to Kabul and how the two strangers spread a false rumor. At my request (Abdurahman) introduced me to (Sagdulla Alim). We also called on Nur Mamat. Throwing over his shoulder the dangling end of his turban, he told me about the elders' "odyssey."

On returning to Kabul I met with officer M.V. Amelichkin and told him of the rumors which had startled Meydanshahr and (Nerkh).

"We quite frequently encounter such fabrications by enemies of the Afghan revolution," Mikhail Vasilyevich said. "The most improbable rumors are spread, but it is done rather skillfully. Taking advantage of the fact that most Afghans are illiterate, provocateurs put about new pieces of slander 'confidentially.' Thus in a region bordering on Pakistan, for example, several counterrevolutionaries put on the uniform of the People's Armed Forces of Afghanistan and walked round villages, drawing up lists of inhabitants. In reply to questions as to why the lists were needed they informed people, once again 'confidentially,' that young men would be taken off to do hard labor in the mountain regions of the USSR, girls would be removed to the Soviet Union, and old men and women would simply be killed. Unfortunately, there were people who believed these wild fairytales.

"I know about the incident with the old men. You do not know the whole story. I would advise you to visit the 'N' Afghan unit. It is next to the Soviet tent camp which the elders from (Nerkh) visited. If you ask the Afghan comrades, they will tell you that story in detail. You really won't regret it," M.V. Amelichkin smiled.

And I set out on the route taken by the elders with whom the reader is already familiar.

The village comes under the territory of Kabul Province. (Nurollo), the local landowner's former laborer, and his four brothers (Naim), (Zarkhar), (Rakhmatullo) and (Kochkar) used to bend their backs on someone else's land to feed their families. After the April revolution the state allocated approximately 2 hectares of arable land to them. Seeing what a hard time the Afghans have cultivating their allotment by hand, and since it was not far from their tents, Soviet servicemen Khalil Dzhafarov, Viktor Bogdanov and Yegor Yefremenkov, who are in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, set about helping the farmers in their free time. It was on one of the days when the guys were tilling the land that the elders found them.

"I explained to them that the Soviet soldiers had volunteered to help us. At first they did not believe even me," "Uncle (Nurullo)," as the soldiers call him, said.

"I invited the guests to look around our camp. The elders went inside the tents, even visited the kitchen and inquired about what we were preparing," Officer V.I. Sadovoy said. "I remember them passing a handful of rice from one to the other. Our rice can be distinguished at once from the local rice, which is longer. I told them that we do not take a single gram of food from the Afghans and that we are to repulse external aggression. It ended with the old men being pleased to dine with us."

Then the elders visited the Afghan military unit's nearby barracks and were able to compare the conditions under which the Soviet and Afghan soldiers were living.

"Indeed, I remember that tour of 'inspection,'" Senior Captain Aziz, political section instructor in an Afghan military subunit, recalled. "While talking with the soldiers, the old men asked me to wait for them at the barracks entrance. I gave them absolute carte blanche. Then I telephoned V.I. Sadovoy, and we decided to have our servicemen put on a concert for the unexpected guests. After the concert there was an improvised meeting. Addressing it, Nur Mamat explained to the Afghan soldiers what had made the elders visit them. On behalf of his companions he promised firmly to tell the inhabitants of Meydanshahr and (Nerkh) all that they had seen and heard. 'Our enemies will not succeed in making us quarrel. We have seen for ourselves who is our friend and who is our enemy.'"

...The old men kept their word. When I was leaving (Nerkh), (Sagdulla Alim) insistently assured me:

"I would like to see those two again. We would be able to detain them, for we are many."

RATEBZAD, DOST ATTEND KABUL 'OLYMPIC MOSCOW' PHOTO EXHIBITION

LD201848 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 20, TASS--"Olympic Moscow" is the name of a photo exhibition that opened today in a hall at the Kabul municipality. On display are colour and black-and-white pictures about the development of sports in the USSR and preparations for the Olympic Games in Moscow.

Present at the opening of the exhibition were member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Minister of Education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DRA Sh. M. Dost, members of the PDPA Central Committee and Revolutionary Council, representatives of the Afghan public, and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Kabul.

Addressing those present, Anahita Ratebzad noted the big importance of the exhibition which will give the Afghan people more information about the successes of the sports movement in the Soviet Union. "The Afghan people", she said, "welcomes the holding of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow which will take place despite attempts by forces of imperialism headed by the United States to undermine the Olympic movement. This exhibition", she went on, "is yet another vivid manifestation of the friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries and will facilitate the further development and strengthening of these relations".

DRA RELEASES PAKISTANI JOURNALIST, OTHER DETAINEES

LD210843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Good Will Gesture"]

[Text] Kabul--Following a policy of friendship with the people of Pakistan, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has handed over Pakistani journalist (Mukhtar Hasan) to his country's embassy in Kabul. He was arrested at the end of February for subversive activity against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Some 16 other Pakistanis arrested during the February events in Kabul and regarding whose activity the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Security Service has irrefutable proof of guilt, were released from arrest by the Afghan Government several days ago. This decision is also viewed as a manifestation of a feeling of good will toward the Pakistani people. BAKHTAR reports that previously the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had released from custody the Pakistanis arrested under Amin's regime.

LITERARY WEEKLY EXAMINES WORK OF PDPA ACTIVISTS

LD210743 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 7 May 1980 carries on page 14 a 2,000-word report entitled "United in the Revolution" by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent Aleksandr Prokhanov on the conditions in Afghanistan under which the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan activists are working, citing the work of those in the party committee of Kabul's Maywand District in particular. The work includes moving among the people in civilian clothing in order to gather counterintelligence, conducting propaganda to dispel "malicious rumors" about the authorities, particularly among the mullahs--allegedly terrorized by the rebels into closing the mosques--and operations to weed out the "fifth column" hiding out in the old city. The author stresses the activists' dedication and their desire for peace.

ZIAUL HAQ COMMENT ON PAKISTAN'S 'STABILITY' SCORED

LD201729 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 20 May 80

["'Island of Stability' or Seat of Tension?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 20, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

President of Pakistan General Ziaul Haq said in an interview to the U.S. television company CBS that Pakistan is now an "island of stability" in the "turbulent world" and in the Asian region in particular. It is unclear what kind of stability the Pakistani general meant since practically all aspects of the life in Pakistan and the role of that country in the developments in South Asia and southwest Asia can hardly be linked with the notion of stability.

There are a lot of proofs that Pakistan is now on the brink of economic disaster. The TIMES of India which appears in Delhi wrote that the additional credit of 143 million dollars granted to Pakistan by the International Monetary Fund late last year saved the country from utter bankruptcy for some time. Pakistan's balance of trade deficit now amounts to nearly three billion dollars while its foreign debt runs into 7.3 billion dollars. The unrestrained inflation is accompanied by constant price rises, which leads to ever greater impoverishment of the population a considerable part of which chronically suffers from malnutrition as it is. And the appetites of the military departments continues growing: 1.1 billion dollars was allocated to the armed forces last year alone. Despite the plight of the economy, the military administration is constantly increasing the rates of the country's militarization.

So it is clear that the economic stability is nonexistent in Pakistan today. As to the political situation in the country, it is very far from stability, too. Here is one fact only: According to reports from Islamabad, President Ziaul Haq held a few days ago a conference of Pakistani leaders, including military leaders, and demanded at the conference that the measures to suppress the opposition to his regime should be toughened. The opposition forces condemn resolutely the administration's foreign policy as the policy that contradicts the national interests. Opposition leaders note that despite numerous promises the president has no intentions of restoring civilian rule in Pakistan. The activity of political parties is banned.

Pakistan is not at all a factor of stability in the international arena. Pakistan which follows in the wake of the anti-Afghan policy of Washington and Beijing is being used as a bridgehead for aggression against the people's system of Afghanistan, as a source of tension in that Asian area. Numerous bases and sabotage centers have been created in Pakistan. Mercenaries are being trained there for the undeclared war against the Afghan people. The policy of Pakistan's military administration with regard to Pakistan's other neighbours does not manifest friendliness either. According to the Bombay weekly BLITZ, the Pakistan territory was used by special services of the United States for the preparation of the recent piratic raid on Iran....

It is quite obvious that the utter lack of stability in Pakistan was caused, above all, by the fact that its military rulers allowed the country to be drawn in the orbit of the U.S.-Chinese strategy that contradicts the vital interests of the states of the region.

VARIATIONS TO BAKHTAR CRITICISM OF ZIAUL HAQ BEIJING TALKS

A comparison of the TASS report entitled "BAKHTAR Commentary Criticizes Zaiul Haq Talks in Beijing" on page D 2 of the 9 May South Asia Section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with a PRAVDA 9 May account notes the following variations:

PRAVDA begins:

The new stage of the April revolution is a continuation of the Afghan people's just and legitimate struggle to defend their gains and the vital interests of the majority of the country's working people against imperialism, international reaction, chauvinism and Zionism. The achievements of....

The third paragraph, last line reads: ...Afghanistan's and India's borders. Here PRAVDA inserts the following paragraphs:

During the talks with the Chinese leadership Ziaul Haq expressed "displeasure," the commentary continues, at the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA which, the BAKHTAR agency stresses, is in Afghanistan to repulse aggression by the forces of imperialism and international reaction in conformity with international norms and in the spirit of the friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty between the two countries.

At the same time, the Pakistani president chooses to keep quiet about the existence of the Chinese-Pakistani military agreement whereby Pakistan received from China military aid worth $2 billion and Beijing constructed the strategically important Karakoram Highway to implement its hegemonist aspirations.

PRAVDA omits penultimate paragraph.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES USSR, PRC TIES

LD210825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "With Extreme Caution"]

[Text] Delhi, 17 May--The Indian Foreign Ministry Parliamentary Consultative Committee has held a meeting to examine, in particular, the question of Indian-Chinese relations, UNITED NEWS OF INDIA reports.

During the meeting the committee members stressed that India should adopt an extremely cautious approach to the problem of normalizing its relations with China. In this connection they anxiously pointed out that China is still in illegal possession of a considerable part of Indian territory. It was stressed that the secret collusion by China, Pakistan and the United States in connection with recent events in the region is directed against India's interests.

Addressing the meeting, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao specially emphasized that "there will be no normalization of Indian relations with China at the expense of our proven friendship with the Soviet Union."

The minister also stated that India will recognize the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the very near future.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ROMANIA'S VERDET'S VISIT

Received by Brezhnev

LD201204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, currently on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the talks.

Comrade Brezhnev noted that considerable possibilities existed for the further development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation, including economic cooperation.

Satisfaction was expressed with the fact that at the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states a sound platform was adopted for joint work in consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Ilie Verdet coveyed friendly greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

Comrade Brezhnev expressed thanks and in turn conveyed best wishes to Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian leaders.

The talks were held in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Also taking part were, on the Soviet side: Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Romania; and, on the Romanian side: Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and deputy prime minister of the Government of Romania; Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and deputy prime minister of the Government of Romania; and Dudas, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Soviet Union.

Departure for Home

LD201530 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 20, TASS--Member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Ilie Verdet left Moscow for home today.

At the airport he was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov, other officials.

Ilie Verdet stayed on an official friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

BREZHNEV CABLES SFRY PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

ID200857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency

Esteemed Comrade Mijatovic,

Accept my cordial congratulations in connection with your election to the post of President of the SFRY Presidency and my wishes for success in your activity in the high state post.

I express the conviction that Soviet-Yugoslav relations will continue to develop successfully in the spirit of friendship and comprehensive cooperation in the interest of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and the cause of peace and socialism. The principles and agreements embedded in the Soviet-Yugoslav documents adopted at the highest level represent a firm basis for this.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO COUNTERPARTS ON VE DAY

Cable to Honecker, Stoph

ID191331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism we send to you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers and all people of the GDR fraternal greetings and cordial congratulation on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and all Soviet people.

The rout of Hitlerite fascism--shock detachment of world imperialism--marked a fundamental turning point in European and world history. In the spring of 1945, when the red banner of victory was hoisted above the Reichstag, bright prospects of freedom and social progress opened up before the German people. The working people of East Germany transformed the conditions of social life on peace-loving and democratic principles, created the first ever German state of workers and peasants and built socialism. Now the GDR is one of the world's most highly developed states economically, scientifically, technically and culturally. These remarkable achievements are the result of the republic's people's persistent, inspired labor under the leadership of their acknowledged vanguard--the SED. They graphically confirm the life-giving force and advantages of the socialist system.

The formation and development of the GDR is inseparably linked with the growth of the might of the entire socialist community, with the fraternal assistance and solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The GDR participates actively in CEMA's work and in implementation of the program of socialist economic integration. It is making a fitting contribution to the activity of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

Under the conditions of the present international situation the cohesion and close interaction of the fraternal countries are a very important guarantee of successful struggle for detente and lasting peace. The GDR has a big say in the solution of these urgent tasks. Its peace-loving foreign policy is directed toward supporting the peoples' just struggle for their national and social liberation and defending revolutionary gains against imperialist encroachments.

At this holiday it is gratifying to note that for more than three decades our countries have been linked by relations of constantly growing friendship, forged by the efforts of millions of communists and working people in the Soviet Union and GDR. The comprehensive cooperation brings our peoples richer and richer material and spiritual fruits and contributes to their further approachement. The militant alliance between the CPSU and SED, cemented by unity of aims and a common Marxist-Leninist world outlook is the stable foundation of this process.

Soviet communists and all Soviet people, true to the immortal ideas of V. I. Lenin and the principles of socialist internationalism, will continue to do all they can to ensure that fraternal ties between the USSR and GDR peoples constantly strengthen and develop.

We wish you, dear comrades, the SED and all GDR working people new successes in building a developed socialist society, in the struggle to preserve peace throughout the world.

Long live the eternal and indissoluble friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev A. Kosygin

Ustinov to Hoffmann

ID191333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense:

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own account I cordially congratulate you and all the personnel of the National People's Army on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the German people's liberation from Hitlerite fascism.

In the past years the GDR working people and servicemen of the National People's Army, under the SED's leadership, have achieved noteworthy successes in building a new life--in developing the economy, science and culture and in strengthening their republic's defense.

On this noteworthy anniversary I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all servicemen of the National People's Army, new successes in strengthening the GDR's defense capability.

May the friendship and combat cooperation between the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the GDR and all the armies of the Warsaw Pact States grow stronger!

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Message to CSSR Leaders

LD191327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the entire Soviet people and on our own behalf we send to you, the CPCZ, the CSSR Government and the fraternal Czechoslovak people, cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the national holiday--the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist aggressors.

This outstanding event marked the final rout of the Hitlerites by the Soviet Army and the culmination of the Czechs' and Slovaks' national liberation struggle. As a result of the mighty upsurge of the workers and democratic movement and the communists' selfless revolutionary struggle, fundamental socioeconomic transformations were implemented and the country embarked on the path of socialism. Since that time the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of their proven vanguard--the Communist Party--have achieved remarkable results in all spheres of social life. Czechoslovakia today is economically one of the world's most highly developed states, a country of advanced socialist culture, science, education and high prosperity for the people.

The communists and working people of Czechoslovakia are making a fitting contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. The CSSR is actively participating in CEMA's work and in the activity of the Warsaw Pact which for 25 years has reliably served the cause of peace and security. The CSSR's consistent and principled foreign policy enjoys deserved prestige in the international arena. The policy aims at consolidating and developing the process of relaxation of tension and consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia is a big festival of the Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship tempered in the fire of World War II, in the joint struggle to implement Marxist-Leninist ideals. The most multifaceted and fruitful ties--party and state, economic and cultural--are currently developing broadly and confidently between our peoples on the sound basis of socialist internationalism. An important milestone in the comprehensive interaction between our fraternal socialist states was the signing, 10 years ago, of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty which replaced the 1943 Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty.

We wish you, dear friends, the fraternal people of the CSSR and their leading detachment--the Communist Party--new successes in implementing the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and in building a developed socialist society.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev A. Kosygin

Ustinov to CSSR's Dzur

LD191329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 80 p 3

[Text] To Army General Comrade M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and all Czechoslovak servicemen fraternal combat greetings and wholehearted congratulations on the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders.

The victory over fascism opened up before the Czechoslovak people a broad road to fundamental social transformations. In the past 35 years Czechoslovakia's working people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have scored considerable successes in building developed socialism and fulfilling the tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress. Along with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, Czechoslovak servicemen are reliably guarding the entire socialist community's peaceful creative labor and making an important contribution to ensuring its security.

On the glorious anniversary I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all Czechoslovak People's Army personnel new successes in combat and political training and in strengthening your motherland's defense capability in the interests of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

HUNGARY'S CZINEGE VIEWS 35 YEARS OF LIBERATION

LD190933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 80 Morning Editon p 5

[Article by Hungarian Defense Minister Army General Lajos Czinege under the rubric "The 25th Anniversary of the Warsaw Pact": "In Fraternal Unity"]

[Text] Budapest--The working people of the People's Hungary have celebrated the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism, together with the Soviet people and all the world's progressive forces. The boundless joy with which people who had lived through the horrors of war greeted the news of the long-awaited peace still lives in the memory. The victory of the Soviet Union and its allies over the hated fascism closed a chapter full of trials in mankind's history and opened a new chapter. That is why on this glorious anniversary people throughout the world have turned their thoughts again to the lessons of World War II.

Even in the prewar period the peoples of the Soviet Union, led by the Leninist party, had demonstrated the indisputable advantages of the socialist system with their successes in building a new society and with the rapid development of the national economy. The Great Patriotic War was a new, difficult test for the worker-peasant state. The heroic Soviet people passed this test too with honor. On the fronts and in the rear Soviet people displayed miracles of mass heroism such as history had never known.

The dawn of victory rose over Europe 35 years ago. The defeat of Hitlerite fascism and its satellites opened a new era in mankind's history. The Soviet Union, having laid the greatest sacrifices on the altar of victory, emerged from the war even stronger militarily, politically and diplomatically. In an unprecedentedly short space of time the Soviet people rebuilt the cities and villages that had been wiped off the face of the earth, achieved a rapid and steady upsurge in all spheres of the economy and moved forward in giant strides along the path of scientific and technical progress. [paragraph continues]

As a result of all this the USSR became a very powerful state, playing an outstanding role in world politics and having become a moving force in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, social progress and the peoples' security.

The Soviet Army and Navy developed steadily alongside Soviet society, guaranteeing its peaceful labor. Thanks to the tireless efforts of scientists, engineers, workers and all the Soviet people their armed forces are equipped with the most modern weapons. Their combat might is strengthened many times by the fact that the sophisticated weapons are in the hands of people who are selflessly devoted to the ideals of communism, have been educated by the party in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and watch over the just cause.

As a result of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism a whole series of countries were liberated from the hateful oppression of foreign occupiers and their local henchmen, favorable conditions became established for the victory of socialist revolutions, and the world socialist system--the decisive factor in contemporary world development--was formed and strengthened.

In fulfilling its internationalist mission, in the course of its victorious march the valiant Soviet Army brought freedom to our people, among others. For centuries Hungary's best sons had fought selflessly for their motherland's independence. Communists and all true patriots played their part in the struggle against fascism. Then 35 years ago the long-awaited dawn of a new, free life broke for our people, with the completion of the country's liberation.

After the victorious May 1945 the peoples who had lived through countless sufferings during the war years had the right to hope that peace will be lasting. However, the war wounds had hardly begun to heal and a large part of Europe was still in ruins when the imperialists were nurturing new aggressive plans. Soon after the war imperialist, militarist circles, above all in the United States, embarked on the path of the policy of nuclear blackmail and brinkmanship. They repeatedly resorted to organizing plots, putsches and military provocations and encircled the Soviet Union and the socialist countries with a ring of military bases. The culmination of this provocative policy was the creation in 1949 of the aggressive NATO bloc, directed against the socialist community states. As a result of all this the international situation deteriorated sharply, a policy of military confrontation took the upper hand in international relations and the "cold war" spirit prevailed.

A resolute struggle was waged against this dangerous trend by the Soviet Union and the socialist community states. Using the whole arsenal of political, economic and diplomatic means, they set barrier in the path of imperialism's aggressive designs. Some 6 years after the formation of NATO, in response to new provocative steps on its part, the socialist community states were forced to create, for the defense of the gains of socialism, peace and security, their own defensive alliance--the Warsaw Pact, which has been watching over European and universal peace for 25 years now.

As the might of the Soviet Union and the socialist community grew, as support for their persistent peace initiatives on the part of all progressive forces grew, so the basic trend in international relations changed. The gloomy "cold war" times gave way to the period of detente. The policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems began to achieve increasing recognition.

For 35 years now, thanks to the socialist countries' consistent peace-loving policy, peace has reigned on our continent, which lived through the two most destructive wars in the whole of human history. Nontheless it must not be forgotten that NATO militarist circles have created an unprecedented arsenal of means of destruction in Europe. Monopolies with an interest in the arms race and their agents have not stopped trying to wreck the equilibrium in the correlation of forces. By their actions, borrowed from the "cold war" times, they are again jeopardizing the peoples' security. The anti-Soviet, hegemonist policy of the present Beijing leadership is grist to the mill of the forces of war, which are striving to exacerbate the international situation.

The reactionary circles' policy forces us to continue to display concern for improving our defense and strengthening cooperation between socialist states. We are deeply convinced that the socialist community countries, by joint efforts, are capable, as in previous decades, of defending the gains of socialism and rebuffing any threat from imperialism. A decisive role is played in coordinating our foreign policy and defense activity by the Warsaw Pact, which is marking its 25th anniversary. It is a task of decisive significance for us, a resolution of the 12th MSZMP Congress stresses, to strengthen alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, and also to improve the defense might of the Warsaw Pact Organization. That policy accords with our people's fundamental interests and goals, being a guarantee of our sovereignty and national independence and an assurance of peaceful conditions for creative labor.

During these days the Hungarian people, together with progressive forces throughout the world, are paying a tribute of respect to all those who fought against fascism, for mankind's future and for social progress, freedom, independence and peace. We think with warm gratitude of the fraternal Soviet people, the Soviet Army and those who made the greatest sacrifices for the sake of freedom. Our people render what is due to the Soviet people and their hero sons and honor the memory of the millions of Soviet people who died brave deaths, including many tens of thousands who have their lives for our country's liberation. The memorials and monuments which have been errected in every corner of our socialist motherland glorify forever the Soviet liberator army. The flowers never fade on the graves of the fallen heroes.

International imperialism, as is indicated by the history of Hitlerite fascism's perfidius attack on the Soviet Union, is always prepared to try to turn back the wheel of history, resorting even to the most extreme means. That is why the peoples cannot relax their vigilance and must not ignore the antipopular intrigues of aggressive militarist circles and attempts to trample freedom and independence in the mud.

In a situation where international imperialism does not scruple to use any means and, resorting to armed aggression, tries to export counterrevolution, nobody has a right to dispite the legitimacy of active solidarity between peoples and nations. An elementary right of every people, arising from the consciousness of responsibility for their own destiny, is the right to turn for help and support in defending their freedom and independence to other countries and peoples waging the struggle on the same side of the barricade. [paragraph continues]

The international mission of real socialism lies in giving selfless support and assistance in the peoples' just struggle and in accordance with the common interests of progress for all mankind. Precisely this international mission was fulfilled by the Soviet Union and the Soviet people at the cost of immeasurable sacrifices in the years of World War II.

In order to achieve our impressive goals it is necessary to continue to strengthen the alliance of fraternal socialist countries and our cohesion with all progressive forces taking part in the common struggle. On the basis of the experience of World War II, all people of good will are fighting to avert a new world conflagration, for peace throughout the world and for international security and social progress. This struggle is creating the most lasting, imposing monument to the heroic feat of those who fought against fascism.

In our era disputes between states with different social systems must unconditionally be resolved by means of talks and on the basis of respect for mutual interests. In our era there is no acceptable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The working people of Hungary are making their worthy contribution to the great cause of the struggle for peace and working successfully on building a developed socialist society. True to its international duty and in fraternal unity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the People's Hungary looks to tomorrow with confidence.

STROUGAL PRAISES SOVIET-CSSR LINKS IN VICTORY DAY ARTICLE

LD190921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government, under the rubric "The 35th Anniversary of Czechoslovakia's Liberat[illegible] From Fascism": "An Indestructible Alliance"]

[Text] Prague--The thunder of World War II was already dying down, but instead of celebrating victory in Berlin, Soviet tankmen were hurrying to the assistance of Prague, where our people's uprising had reached its culmination. Suffering from lack of sleep, utterly exhausted by the long night march, but smiling, the tankmen embraced the first fighters of the Prague barricades at dawn on 9 May.

This is how Klement Gottwald, leader of the Czechoslovak working class and the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party], assessed the significance of that glorious day: "9 May is our really great--more, our greatest--national holiday. On that day in 1945 the cruel Hitlerite occupation was ended forever. That day is at the same time the historical milestone where the Czech and Slovak peoples begin a new era, the brightest in their history, the era of genuine national freedom and independence, the era of people's power and free labor by the peoples' masses, the era of building socialism."

The correctness of these words is proved by the whole of the 35 years which have elapsed since the war. These 35 years are the most glorious period in our people's recent history. In that time radical changes have taken place in the situation of the working person on Czechoslovak soil.

By creating a profoundly democratic structure in the political organs of the socialist state and by involving millions of citizens in the leadership and administration of society we have qualitatively changed the very foundation of state power.

The working class, in alliance with the peasantry and the other strata of working people, headed by their revolutionary vanguard--the CPCZ, have become the creator and master of their own destiny. The fear of poverty and unemployment, the lack of prospects in life--all that was characteristic of the working-class person's life for many generations has now receded into history forever. The planned building of the material base of socialism and its foundations has opened up the path to the upsurge of all the main spheres of the life of the people and society to a higher level.

Czechoslovakia today is a country with modern industry and developed agriculture which make wide use of the latest achievements of science. Our industry today produces in less than a month as much output as it produced in a whole year 35 years ago. The CSSR belongs to the small number of countries which produce highly complex equipment, for instance for nuclear power stations. Thanks to close cooperation with the Soviet Union we have launched our own satellite into space. The republic became the third state in the world to send a citizen into space.

Fundamental changes have taken place in the countryside. The formerly scattered agriculture with large numbers of small and medium-sized farms has taken on the character of large-scale commercial farming, to a significant extent industrial in nature, during the years of socialism. Today Czechoslovak agriculture produces 50 percent more output than in 1936, although during that time the number of people working on the land has fallen by two-thirds. These achievements have helped us to completely change the face of the countryside and take a major step forward in eliminating substantial differences between the city and countryside.

The rapid and efficient development of productive forces has helped us to purposefully improve our people's living conditions and to satisfy increasingly fully the working people's material and cultural demands. Czechoslovakia today has a relatively high level of personal and social consumption. Special attention is devoted to health care, housing construction, pensions and social security. In this respect we are among the most developed states. Great concern is displayed toward mothers and children and the education of a physically and morally healthy young generation.

An important achievement of the postwar period has been the strengthening of relations between nations and nationalities within our state, above all between Czechs and Slovaks. The nationalities question, unresolved in the pre-Munich bourgeois republic, was one of the main causes of the instability and weakness of the Czechoslovak state. Slovakia was assigned the role of an "agrarian appendage" to the more developed Czech lands. Today, thanks to the assistance of the Czech working class and the CPCZ's consistent nationalities policy, the Slovak Socialist Republic has become a developed industrial region.

Socioeconomic differences which existed in the past between the two parts of our country have been almost entirely eradicated. The fraternal, equal alliance of nations and nationalities in socialist Czechoslovakia, created on the basis of the Leninist principles of the federal state system, indisputably ranks among the main achievements of our socialist development.

Czechoslovak citizens are rightly proud that as a result of their labor, their successes in socialist building have brought the CSSR wide international recognition and strengthened its prestige abroad. A high assessment of the republic's achievements was given by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during the visit of a Soviet party and Government delegation to the CSSR in 1978. Speaking in Prague Castle, he stressed: "The present day for Czechoslovakia means a mighty economy, developing according to plan; leading science and culture; a high level of well-being for the people; very broad potential for the development of the individual, and active participation by millions of citizens in the management of state and public affairs. Behind all this is the transforming and leading activity of the party of communists and the great, staunch labor of the working class, the peasantry and the people's intelligentsia.

However, we are well aware that we would never have been able to achieve such positive and fundamental shifts in the economy, science, technology, social policy and the life of Czechoslovak society as a whole in such a short space of time without our great ally--the USSR--alongside us and without being able to make use of its rich experience and rely on all-round cooperation with it and the other fraternal countries.

Our friendship, business partnership and cooperation within the framework of CEMA augment our forces and open up broad scope for the implementation of plans on a scale exceeding the potentials of individual countries, particularly small ones. Socialist Czechoslovakia regards this partnership as the cornerstone of its long-term economic strategy and one of the decisive factors in its confidence in tomorrow.

By no means do we regard the successes our republic has achieved under the communist party's leadership over 35 years as grounds for complacency. The 15th CPCZ Congress in 1976 oriented our society toward a significant upsurge in productivity in all sectors of the national economy, an improvement in the efficiency and quality of labor and a further improvement in the system of planned economic management.

These problems remain at the center of our attention, particularly now that we are working on the draft plan for the seventh 5-year plan. Exactingness toward the planning and management of the national economy is increasing particularly rapidly in connection with the profound changes in the world economy. It is a question of the need to make much fuller use of the advantages of socialism.

Our achievements are great and indisputable. Our plans are large-scale and daring. In order for the Czechoslovak working people, like their brothers in other countries, to be able to successfully implement their plans, a peaceful international situation is necessary. CSSR citizens desire wholeheartedly that peace be preserved and consolidated in the world and that neither "cold war" nor saber rattling threaten the process of creation. Peace, international security and cooperation, peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems--that is what all reasonable, realistically minded people in the world are fighting for. That is why our people so actively support the Soviet Union's consistent peace-loving foreign policy.

Together with their fraternal countries, the CSSR makes its contribution to the policy of international detente, security and peace. We know the value of peace and resolutely reject attempts by reactionary imperialist circles to return to the times of the "cold war" and face the world with nuclear catastrophe.

Here we can declare firmly that we do not fear threats and military blackmail. The collective organization of socialist countries, the Warsaw Pact, which will soon be marking its 25th anniversary, is a firm fortress in the path of the instigators of war. Czechoslovakia is a reliable link in that organization. The preachers of "cold war" should realize that the times when they can try to dictate their will are over. As Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of our republic, has said: "The correlation of forces today is not such that there is a need to beg for peace."

In celebrating the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's Liberation Day and the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism, our people recall with profound gratitude and respect the names of the heroes who took part in the battles for our freedom and for the liberation of the whole of Europe from the fascist yoke. We are fully aware of the tremendous role of the Soviet Union in the world's postwar development. It is only with its support and selfless assistance that we are able today to build a developed socialist society. And we are proud that side by side with the first socialist country--the USSR--and in close alliance with the other fraternal countries we are paving the way for social progress in the world.

FISCHER LAUDS SOVIET-GDR FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION

LD191007 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 8 May 80 p 3

[GDR Panorama/APN--attributed article by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer under the rubric "Today is the 35th Anniversary of Germany's Liberation From Hitlerite Fascism": "An Unchanging Course"]

[Text] Berlin--The victory of the Soviet Union and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition and German patriots over Hitlerites fascism opened up the path to building a new life on German soil. The formation of the German Democratic Republic in 1949 was a turning point in our people's history. (paragraph continues)

For the first time on German soil a workers' and peasants' state emerged, a true fatherland for all working people. "In our country the behest of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War was fulfilled and the historic chance of liberation was exploited," Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, said in his speech on the 30th anniversary of the GDR. "The GDR is the embodiment of that for which the fighters of the anti-fascist resistance devoted all their efforts and gave their lives courageously and staunchly, in the underground, in prisons and concentration camps under the Hitlerite regime and in emigration. These three decades show that their legacy is in reliable hands, and we are glad that our young people are worthily continuing their fathers' cause."

The GDR's 30-year history is a history of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Alliance with the USSR has been, is and will continue to be vitally necessary for our country. The Soviet Union was the first state to recognize the young GDR and to establish diplomatic relations with it. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries welcomed our young republic into their community fraternally and helped it in the struggle against a foreign policy blockade. That is why we regard the GDR's successes in the international arena as successes for the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries too. Today our state is a full member of the United Nations and maintains diplomatic relations with 128 countries.

In building socialism in our country we have made use of the vast treasure house of experience which the CPSU and the USSR have accumulated since the victory of Great October. The further the socialist revolution has developed in the GDR, the closer cooperation with the Soviet Union has become. This cooperation is the basis of all our successes. In 1949 trade turnover between our countries totaled little more than a billion Marks, and in 1968 it had reached the level of 35 billion Marks.

When we speak of indestructible Soviet-German friendship we have in mind the close cooperation between the collectives of industrial enterprises, higher educational institutions and scientific research institutes in our countries. "Nobody considers it unusual for workers from our countries to cast steel together, for representatives of the GDR's young people to study in Lenin's country or for our schoolchildren to receive letters from that country in German and answer them in Russian," Comrade E. Honecker has said. "That is how the process of rapprochement between our peoples is implemented in everyday socialist life."

Today the ties between the GDR and the USSR have taken on such scope and become so diverse that the history of international relations has, perhaps, known no other similar example. An important contribution is made to further strengthening the indestructible German-Soviet friendship by the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the USSR, signed on 7 October, 1975. Special significance is attached to the regular meetings between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They determine to a significant extent the directions and pace of GDR-USSR cooperation. At the Crimea meeting in 1979 our state leaders noted that the two countries' peoples own many of their achievements to this cooperation. The agreement on the program of specialization and cooperation in production up to 1990 is another important step along the common path.

WARSAW REPORTS ON SOVIET-POLISH FRIENDSHIP MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD160839 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] This is Czeslaw Berenda speaking from Moscow. Two hundred and forty delegates and invited guests attended the Fifth All-Union Conference of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Association, held in the House of Friendship in Moscow today. This great social organization of the friends of Poland in the Soviet Union assessed its fruitful work in the past 5-year period. As Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the main board of the association, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, said in his speech, the past years have been marked by a future strengthening of the association, politically and organizationally and also by a swelling of its ranks and a broadening of its forms of activity. Soviet society has thereby been shown Poland's activity in the international arena, in the work of strengthening peace and security, as well as the economic achievements and development of Polish-Soviet cooperation and the achievements of Polish science and culture. There are currently active in the Soviet Union 5,500 collective members of the association, including work forces at industrial enterprises, agricultural enterprises, institutions, higher education establishments and scientific and cultural establishments. Thirty-three union republics autonomous republics and oblast keep up close, friendly cooperation links with all the Polish voivodships. Direct contacts between many places, higher education establishments and cultural establishments in both countries have been formed and consolidated. How valuable this kind of specific, close cooperation is was stated by the participants of today's meeting in their speeches.

An exceptionally warm welcome was given to the delegation of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Association, which took part in the deliberations. It was led by Jan Szydlak, chairman of the main board, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trades Union Council. He stated that everything that goes to make up the contemporary shape and rich content of Polish-Soviet relations is the work of people who are giving of their knowledge, hearts, energy and enthusiasm to the cause of friendship between the two nations. Polish-Soviet relations currently constitute a permanent structure, embracing both a close political alliance and all-round economic and scientific-technological cooperation, which is gaining increasing scope and in which the characteristics of socialist economic integration are making themselves more and more strongly felt. An invaluable phenomenon is the all-round cultural exchange, new, magnificent confirmation of which was manifested in the recent days of Soviet culture in Poland, hitherto the greatest display of the achievements of Soviet culture beyond that country's borders. Jan Szydlak thanked the many thousands of members activists of the association for their self-sacrificing and fruitful work in the field of rapprochement of both nations. The achievements of today's deliberations will be specified by the resolution outlining the directions of further activity in the coming years.

New officials of the Soviet-Polish friendship association were also elected. Aleksey Shitikov was re-elected chairman.

Today Jan Szydlak, taking part in the deliberations of the Fifth All-Union Conference of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Association, was received by Mikhail Suslov, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. The conversation passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

DEMICHEV LEADS DELEGATION TO SOFIA TALKS

LD210910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] A Soviet delegation left Moscow today for Sofia to take part in a conference of ministers of culture of the socialist countries. It is led by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

REPORT ON SOVIET-BULGARIAN COMMISSION, KATUSHEV MEETING

LD210823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Expanding Cooperation"]

[Text] Sofia, 16 May--The 23d session of the Soviet-Bulgarian intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific and technical cooperation has been held here. The session considered questions connected with further expanding and deepening the economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria and implementing the general scheme for specialization and cooperation between the two countries in the material production sphere through 1990, elaborated in accordance with the agreement in principle between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

Ministries of the two countries have coordinated and signed main directions for the development of production specialization and cooperation for a 10-year period which prescribe the organization of production of new types of goods and measures to raise the technical standards and quality of reciprocally delivered output. A number of production collaboration agreements have also been signed.

The commission session took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation. The Soviet delegation was headed by K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Bulgarian delegation by K. Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

K.F. Katushev was received by T. Zhivkov and by S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. Questions of further expanding and deepening the cooperation between the two fraternal countries were discussed during the conversations, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN TOURST OFFICE IN KIEV--A joint office for the Bulgarian state committee for tourism, Balkanturist and the Balkan air line has opened in the Ukraine's capital city. This is the republic's first institution of this kind. On this occasion, a press conference was held in the Bulgarian Consulate General in Kiev. The journalists were addressed by Minkov, Bulgarian consul general in Kiev; Dobrotvor, chief of the main board for foreign tourism under the Ukranian Council of Ministers; and other Soviet and Bulgarian officials. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 May 80 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MUSKIE-GROMYKO MEETING IN VIENNA

IZVESTIYA Report

LD201203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Press Reaction"]

[Text] Washington, 17 May--The American press is commenting on the meeting held in Vienna between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie.

The newspapers quote E. Muskie's words after the meeting: "This discussion fully confirmed my opinion that talks were necessary. I hope this meeting will lead to new discussions, which could possibly lead to the settlement of our differences at some time.

"We were sincere and frank with each other. The conversation was unconstrained and there was no tension. We both made quite frank remarks."

The secretary of state announced that he will immediately report to President J. Carter on the talk with the USSR foreign minister.

The New York TIMES writes: "Correspondents accompanying the U.S. secretary of state were told that the talks between E. Muskie and A.A. Gromyko on the initiative of the U.S. secretary of state were private in nature, which was aimed at preventing any of Brzezinski's colleagues from presenting the U.S. President with an analysis of the meeting differing from the analysis of the secretary of state."

PRAVDA Report

A comparison of the TASS report entitled "Gromyko in Vienna for Treaty Anniversary" and subtitled "Muskie, Gromyko Talks", published on page G 4 of the Western Europe section of the 19 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, to the TASS report published under the general headline "Conversations Held" and beneath brief reports on Gromyko's talks with France's Francois-Poncet and the FRG's Genscher, by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 May 80 on page 4 reveals the following variation:

Paragraph two, line two reads... a number of specific topical issues including....

REACTION TO BREZHNEV-GISCARD MEETING REPORTED

LD202102 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 20 May 80

["USSR-France--A Fruitful Dialogue"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 20, TASS--The Soviet-French summit meeting evoked extensive response throughout the world. It is stressed in statements by politicians and public figures and in press comments that the talks in Warsaw between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.I. Brezhnev and the President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing were an important positive event which showed that tendencies towards a continuation of contacts and the preservation and strengthening of detente in Europe and beyond it are strengthening in the international arena.

"The aim of the meeting in Warsaw was to create conditions for a full and frank presentation of viewpoints at the highest level", writes the French newspaper L'ECHO, while noting at the same time that whereas in most countries of the world the Soviet-French summit dialogue was received with approval and interest, in official London it was received with restraint and in Washington with irritation.

The Japanese press describes the Warsaw meeting as a new manifestation of the Soviet "peace offensive." In this connection the newspaper MAINICHI specially notes the vigorous activities of L.I. Brezhnev in the interests of easing international tension and eliminating the threat of war. "The Soviet leader displayed great resolve to ensure detente in relations with the West", the paper points out.

The Soviet-French meeting shows how deep the roots of detente in the European Continent are, notes the Cyprus newspaper KHARAVYI; the militaristic typhoon generated by Washington could not destroy the edifice of detente whose foundation was laid as a result of many years of effort, first of all by socialist countries. L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with Valery Giscard d'Estaing confirms once again the correctness of the conclusion, contained in the declaration of Warsaw Treaty member-states, on the importance of dialogue as the only reasonable road in the solution of international problems.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT CRITICIZED

LD192308 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] As has been reported from Rome, the Italian Government has decided that Italy should not take part in the Moscow Olympics, but the right to take a final decision remains with the National Olympic Committee. Our observer Anatoliy Yuryev writes in this connection:

The decision taken by the Italian Cabinet cannot be described other than as a concession to the blackmail of Washington which is seeking to torpedo the Olympic movement. With this, the Italian leaders have proved themselves to be subservient to those who pronounce themselves against the process of detente, even though they have many times reiterated the unshakeability of their line of the consolidation and development of this process.

The organization of the anti-Olympic campaign flouts the principles laid down in the Olympic Charter, which states that only the national olympic committees of the respective countries can take decisions regarding participation in the Olympics.

As regards the Italian National Olympic Committee, as the Italian press has pointed out, it has taken up a coherent position and does not conceal its intention of participating in the Moscow games. This is also demonstrated by numerous statements by the heads of this committee.

Obstructing the participation of Italian athletes in the contests, putting pressure on athletic organizations, means openly interfering in sporting policy, despising the Olympic ideals which in the course of the lengthy history of the games have always been ideals of peace and friendship between the peoples.

In our opinion, the decision taken today to join the boycott of the Moscow Olympics cannot be considered in isolation from a series of other actions by the governing circles of Italy undertaken under the pressure of the Carter administration, in contradiction with the interests of Italy, the interests of detente and international cooperation. In this way, at the end of last year, the decision was taken to station in Italy new American medium-range missiles, then Italy supported economic sanctions against Iran, and now the mechanism of the notorious Atlantic solidarity has once again been triggered off, this time in a sphere which has nothing in common with politics.

Let us pray, however, that this unsporting gesture will be condemned by the broader circles of Italian public opinion.

BAGLOV ON MEETING OF NATO LEADERS IN BRUSSELS

LD200140 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The media in this country and abroad continue commenting on the meeting of the NATO leaders held recently in Brussels. A political observer of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, Spartak Baglov, sums up some of the meeting's results.

The communique released at the meeting in Brussels states that the situation in south-west Asia demands total solidarity and increased unity among NATO allies. The NATO committee adopted a statement that contained a threat to Iran. Speaking at a press conference in Evere State Secretary Edmund Muskie did not rule out the possibility that the United States would take steps other than diplomatic and economic. It is obvious that what he meant was military actions against Iran. And so in the name of Atlantic solidarity Washington is pushing its NATO allies into a direct involvement in a game of force in south-west Asia. Washington has raised its stakes in this risky game, as indicated by the new plan to land commandos in Iran, initiated right after the failure of the Delta operation in late April. President Carter has also approved plans to create American military bases in the Middle East and Indian Ocean, to form a special expeditionary corps to be used for quick, so-called surgical operations anywhere in the region. And so the doors of the Atlantic solidarity trap have opened still wider.

My question to West Europeans is: What will all this accomplish and what are the consequences?

Let's take a close look at what is behind the propaganda about defending the vital interests of the United States and the West in the Middle East. By working up emotions over the fate of the 53 American hostages in Iran and by flagrantly distorting the actions of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, Washington and London are trying to distract attention from the disastrous results of their policies in the region over the years.

In the first half of the century the British carried through a number of plots against the Afghan people. They helped overthrow Amir Amanullah Khan in 1929 and organized sabotage against the independent country. After that the Americans seized Iran's oil resources and installed the despotic shah's regime in 1953. Clearly this was not in defense of the West's so-called vital interest. It was a matter of protecting the narrow interests of a few American and British monopolies, that resulted in serious military tension in the Persian Gulf and South-East Asia. And so now the West europeans are being asked to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for those who can't bear to part with their privileges and profits. By turning the region into a powder keg, Washington will end up hurting the real vital interests of the Europeans by threatening accesss to oil even more than before. If the United States succeeds in closing off the Strait of Hormuz, it will cut off the main oil supply to Western Europe and Japan from the Persian Gulf countries.

Furthermore, if the West Europeans take part in the U.S. crusade on the Middle East, they will essentially destroy the most important achievements in their Mideast policy of the 'seventies--that, is, the understanding exhibited in Paris, Bonn, Rome, Copenhagen and the Hague of the interests of the Middle East nations, (?the first) constructive approach taken to problems in the Arab countries and primarily those of the Palestinian Arabs.

Those politicians who found the courage to walk away from the extremist policies of the United States in the Middle East apparently realize that respect for national interests of the Near East countries is the best way to ensure security in the region and consequently guarantee access to oil and other vitally important resources in the area.

In Brussels there was talk of creating a naval fleet of West German, British and Italian ships to support U.S. gunboat policy in the Persian Gulf. If the West Europeans do take this step, they will have to face the consequences themselves. The people of the Middle East will once again see them on the side of the enemies of the Arabs, and so the recent NATO meeting in Brussels threatens to make the West Europeans hostages of the so-called Atlantic solidarity in the interests of the United States and contrary to their own interests.

Kharlanov: U.S. 'Pressure'

LD191211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 80 p 5

[Yuriy Kharlanov 'Commentator's Column": "Under Pressure From Washington"]

[Text] The decision was taken 1 month ago to give extraordinary status to the spring sessions of the military bodies of the North Atlantic bloc, which have been held at NATO headquarters in Evere near Brussels. The White House and its dutiful NATO generals, with the fuss about events in Afghanistan and Iran as a screen, have tried to use the "Atlantic rally" to further fan the military hysteria and to bind the U.S. allies in the bloc more tightly to the American military machine. With this aim the sessions of the NATO Military Planning Committee were attended by the foreign ministers of the member countries of the bloc's military organization. This was supposed to add political weight to the generals' decisions and to demonstrate the "cohesion" of the West European countries around the adventurist policies of the United States.

Two groups of questions were discussed in Evere. The first, according to the local press, were "routine" questions. The accelerated implementation of the wide-ranging militarist program adopted in May 1978 for an increase in military budgets and armaments possessed by the countries of the aggressive bloc was discussed. Even this very "routine" work cannot but cause alarm among the peace-loving public, which is concerned for the fate of detente. In the period 1970-79 the military spending of the West European NATO countries had already gone up from $24 billion to $85 billion. These countries are now being told to enter a steep new spiral in the arms race.

The discussion of the "crisis plan" drawn up in Washington and submitted to NATO's military committees was still more dangerous. The White House has proposed to West Europe that it draft special measures in case "one of more NATO states," as LES ATLANTIQUES writes, "will be obliged to transfer forces deployed in West Europe to different regions." The Pentagon is demanding that the allies increase the quantity of their strategic reserves and ammunition, keep civilian aircraft in readiness for the transfer of troops and prepare measures for the call-up of reservists. In this way the American military are striving to turn West Europe into a forward base for possible U.S. military adventures.

The threat to the cause of peace such an expansion of NATO's operational area would bring goes without saying. The peoples of the West European countries, to whom it is proposed that they sacrifice their links with traditionally friendly states in order to defend Washington's imperial ambitions, and put the cause of peace at risk over vast expanses of the globe, have the least interest of all [menshe vsego zainteresouany] in seeing this happen.

The Atlantic meetings in Evere showed once again that the aggressive circles of the United States do not want to relinquish their dangerous course and that they aspire to use NATO as a tool to subordinate U.S. allies to the current White House policy of undermining detente.

IRAN DENIES THREE STAGE HOSTAGE RELEASE PLAN

LD211014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 20 May 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andriyanov]

[Summary] An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman has refuted Western press reports to the effect that Iranian authorities are planning to free the American hostages in three stages. These lies, he said, are spread by the United States. It has been repeatedly stressed by Iranian officials that the fate of the American hostages depends on the decision that will be taken by the new Parliament.

The Iranian news agency reports that unknown persons opened fire on the building in Kerman where some of the hostages are kept. Students guarding the building returned the fire but the attackers escaped. There were no casualties.

"In connection with this incident it is in order to recall that a few days ago unknown persons opened fire on the United States Embassy in Tehran. It is quite impossible to call armed actions of this kind anything but provocation. It is not difficult to guess who was responsible for this. No doubt American agents in Iran are active; but maybe--who will deny it--these provocations were staged by subversive groups whom the Pentagon has especially sent to Iran for subversive purposes."

IRAN WITHSTANDS U.S. 'BLACKMAIL;' ARMY COURT STATEMENT

LD201436 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 20, TASS--Big joint exercises of three services of the Iranian Armed Forces--the navy, air force and ground force--are being held in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. President Bani-Sadar of Iran is present at the exercises whose purpose is to raise the Iranian Army's ability to repulse possible aggressive actions from the outside.

Speaking at a mass meeting in Bandar 'Abbas, he stressed that Iran had successfully withstood military and economic blackmail and threats from the United States and managed to achieve successes in the solution of domestic economic problems resultant of the blockade that American imperialism and other Western countries were trying to set up around Iran.

At the same time concern is voiced here over the unceasing intrigues by counter-revolutionary elements and imperialist agents around the Iranian revolution, who are stepping up their subversive activities in the Iranian Army as well.

In this connection the Islamic Tribunal of the Iranian Armed Forces has published a statement stressing the importance of ensuring the unity and cohesion of the army as an instrument of repulsing intrigues by the counter-revolution. From the very first days of the revolution, the statement says, the enemies of Iran are continuing their attempts to split the ranks of the armed forces and weaken their morale, are conducting counterrevolutionary propaganda in military units, stealing property and documents.

The tribunal made the commanders of units responsible for the handing over to Islamic courts of all those guilty of the above-listed crimes.

KIANURI: U.S. RAID AIMED AT BAKHTIAR-LED IRAN COUP

LD201421 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 21 Signed to Press 15 May 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "The Aim Is to Overthrow the Present Regime"]

[Text] Nureddin Kianuri, first secretary of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) Central Committee, granted a CTK special correspondent an interview in which he formulated the Iranian communists' viewpoint on a number of topical issues relating to the situation in the country.

The situation in Iran, N. Kianuri declared, is currently being influenced by the intensifying attacks of imperialist forces, headed by the United States, against the present regime in the country. Over the past 15 months the enemies have managed to form a "fifth column" in Iran, with its aid to fan the disagreements between different groupings, to destabilize the political situation and to move on to direct actions whose aim is to overthrow the present regime. In addition to the political problems, he continued, serious economic difficulties exist which are, on the one hand, the logical corollary of any radical transformations of a social system and, on the other, the result of serious mistakes by the revolutionary organs, which have not paid due attention to restructuring the economic base. Under these conditions all Iranian anti-imperialist forces must forget their disagreements and strengthen the unity needed to repel reaction's onslaught.

The United States, as the main prop of counterrevolution, has employed various tactics against the new regime in Iran, N. Kianuri declared. At first it pinned its hopes on myrmidons of the shah's regime and its own network of agents in the country and tried with their aid to impart a trend to the revolution that accorded with U.S. interests and ensured the preservation of U.S. positions in Iran. Then the United States adopted what was at first blance a moderate stance and began to speak of "understanding" the revolution and of the need to continue to develop mutual cooperation. By means of this tactic the United States endeavored to support rightwing forces in the country, to preserve Iran's economic and political dependence on the West and to wait for a convenient moment to return to the old setup. But in recent months it has employed different tactics, resorting to open confrontation and pressure, provoking disturbances and switching to direct aggressive action.

Answering a question about the American military operation allegedly mounted to free the hostages, N. Kianuri noted that this operation was a component part of a broad plan of aggressive action. We have obtained a number of pieces of evidence, he pointed out, that the true aim of this action was to prepare a broad counterrevolutionary conspiracy and the overthrow of the present regime. According to our information, many supporters of the old regime from the ranks of agents of the former SAVAK police and their representatives in the army, who still partly retain positions in the armed forces--especially the air force--were involved in the CIA-led conspiracy. The counterrevolutionaries' aim was first to occupy the radio station and liquidate leading figures in the Islamic regime and Tudeh party, and during the next stage to unleash terror in the country and overthrow the government. The day after the putsch former Prime Minister Bakhtiar was to fly into Iran and take power.

We believe that the failure of the American operation has not eliminated this danger. It is our supposition that there are 3,000-5,000 armed people in Tehran alone representing potential support for counterrevolution. This is why we are calling so insistently for increased vigilance and strengthened unity on the part of all anti-imperialist forces.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-IRANIAN TIES MARKED

Lebedeva Commentary

NC202024 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 20 May 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: 20 May marks the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Iran. This was a very important incident, both in the lives of our two countries and in all international affairs.

The Soviet Union was the first country to damage the bases of imperialism and weaken its position and interests in Iran. For the first time in world history, the Soviet Union introduced and implemented a novel foreign policy based on the lofty principles of Lenin. These principles are illustriously manifested in relations with Iran, which are based on equal rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonintervention in internal affairs, cooperation and neighborliness.

As you know, the Soviet Union has seriously reiterated its support for Iran's Islamic revolution, which led to the overthrow of the monarchical imperialists' puppet regime and to the establishment of a republic in your country. The Soviet Union seriously opposes any foreign intervention in your country's affairs, and states that only the Iranian nation has the right to settle its country's affairs.

However, it is especially surprising that there are people in your country today who speak of aggression against Iran's sovereignty by the two superpowers, by which they mean the United States and the Soviet Union. Actually, there are no and cannot be any similarities between the policy of the Soviet Union--the sincere friend and costruggler of nations participating in anti-imperialist struggles--and that of the United States--the stifler of nations' freedom who is preparing and implementing military acts and an economic blockade against Iran. This fundamental difference in the way the Soviet Union and the United States treat Iran cannot be ignored in any way whatsoever.

Moscow Soiree; Mokri Attends

LD192250 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 19, TASS--"The Soviet general public sincerely wishes to see the fruitful development of traditional friendly and goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and Islamic Republic of Iran," said Chairman of the Soviet Society of Cultural Ties with Iran Academician Yevgeniy Sergeyev. He spoke today at the Moscow House of Friendship during a soiree to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

From the first days following the victory of the 1917 October revolution, the Soviet Government began to pursue the Leninist foreign policy based on principles of equality of the peoples, unconditional recognition of their right to self-determination and independent development, Academician Sergeyev said.

The speakers stressed that the Soviet Union, in line with the principles of the Leninist foreign policy, supports the right of the Iranian people to decide its own future and to dispose of its natural wealth without any foreign interference.

The USSR resolutely condemns the plans of aggressive circles of imperialist countries wishing to undermine independence, sovereignty and national economy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the speakers pointed out. The Soviet Union strives to develop relations of equal cooperation with its southern neighbour on the basis of mutual benefit in the interests of peace and national security.

The soiree was attended by Iran's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Mohammad Mokri. On behalf of the Iranian people he thanked the Soviet people for the support of the Iranian revolution expressing the hope for further consolidation and deepening of ties between the two states.

IRAN, ARAB STATES THREATENED BY U.S. MILITARY FORCE

LD210640 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 20 May 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] U.S. warships which are at present near the Iranian and Arabian shores have commenced exercises which include, according to news agencies, artillery firing in the area of the Strait of Hormuz. This is actually dangerous playing with fire. Where? Thousands of kilometers away from the U.S. shores. By what right? Nobody has granted the United States this right. Nobody in this area has asked Washington to flex its muscles. In the Arabian Gulf, the United States has deployed 37 warships, including 4 aircraft carriers with 400 aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The total number of U.S. soldiers in this area is 34,000.

It is clear that all this force is directed against the countries of this region--Iran and any other country whose behavior Washington thinks threatens its vital interests. The United States is trying to intimidate the Gulf countries and compel them to refrain from defending their interests, and to make them submit to the U.S. will. If we take into account the U.S. aims in the Middle East and the Arabian Gulf region, this means that Iran and the Arab countries should abandon their control over their own national resources and give over their territories as strategic positions for the U.S. military, and to ultimately submit to U.S.-Israeli demands with regard to the settlement in the Middle East. Is not that what the U.S. administration officials term as the vital interests of the United States, for which Washington is dangerously playing with fire in this region?

IMASHEV-LED SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA

Delegation's Departure

LD210811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation left Moscow for Algiers on 14 May on an official visit at the invitation of the Algerian National People's Assembly. The delegation is headed by S.N. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission. The delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies M.I. Akhmetshin, N.Ya. Burlaka, B.V. Konoplev and N.M. Makhmudova.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; L.A. Makarov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department.

Among the send-off party was (A. Amrani), Algerian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Arrival in Algiers

LD210813 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report; "Guests of Algiers"]

[Text] Algiers, 15 May--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by S.N. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, has arrived here on an official visit on the invitation of the Algerian National People's Assembly.

The Soviet delegation was met at the capital's Houari Boumediene Airport by D. Melaika, member of the National Liberation Front Party Central Committee and deputy speaker of the National People's Assembly; party and state figures; and also V.N. Rykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Algeria. In the course of the visit the Supreme Soviet delegationwill hold talks with Algerian leaders, visit economic projects in the country and familiarize itself with the Algerian people's achievements in building a new society.

In a statement to a TASS correspondent D. Melaika placed a high assessment on the relations which have grown up between the two countries' legislative organs. This was promoted to a great extent by the fruitful visit to Moscow by Rabah Bitat, speaker of the Algerian National People's Assembly, in August 1978. We hope the Soviet parliamentary delegation's visit will be an important stage in further strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Algerian peoples.

The Soviet delegation visited the (Al-Aliya) Central Algerian Cemetery and laid a wreath at the grave of Algerian President Houari Boumediene.

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received by R. Bitat, speaker of the National People's Assembly, who noted that the reciprocal, regular exchange of delegations of parliamentarians from the two countries helps to strengthen Algerian-Soviet friendship and serves the common cause for which our peoples are fighting--the cause of peace and freedom.

Mayor's Reception

LD210815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] The visit to Algeria of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by S.N. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, continues.

The delegation was received by (Belaid Abdessalam), chairman of the People's Council (mayor) of Algiers, who familiarized the envoys from the land of the soviets with the activity of Algerian local organs of power. He stressed in particular the need to expand ties between the two countries' capitals.

The Soviet delegation toured historical monuments in Algiers and visited the Museum of Roman Art in the city of Cherchell.

YEMENI SOCIALIST PARTY CHAIRMAN RECEIVES AWARD

LD202006 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Aden, May 20, TASS--Speaking here at a ceremony of the presentation of the Order of the Revolution "14th October" to Chairman of the Yemen Socialist Party 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: "The Yemeni people scored great victories under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party in the construction in the country of new society free from exploitation of man by man. In the international arena the Democratic Yemen comes out in support of peoples fighting for their national and social liberation, the Yemen Socialist Party and the peoples of our country welcome the strengthening of the positions of the progressive forces in the Arab world and invariably side with the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation that declares against the attempt of imperialism and reaction to impose the capitulatory versions of the solution of the Middle East problem.

"We note with great satisfaction the successful development of relations of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with the USSR and with other countries of the socialist community," 'Ali Nasir Muhammed said. The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party expressed the confidence that these relations will continue strengthening and developing in the interests of the victory of the forces of peace and progress.

'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il said in his speech that despite the intrigues of internal and external enemies, the people of the Democratic Yemen confidently takes the road of progressive changes. "It is now necessary to mobilize all efforts for cohesion of party ranks, to strengthen in every way the prestige of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the inter-Arab and international arena," he said. The Yemeni people is faced with important tasks and it is optimistic about future.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT MOSCOW IN LATE MAY

LD192156 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 20, TASS--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, prime minister of the PDRY, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union late in May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

SOVIET OFFICIALS NOT TO HANDLE MID-JUNE TO AUGUST VISA REQUESTS

TA191756 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Handling requests by people wishing to immigrate will be stopped in various cities in the Soviet Union from mid-June until the end of August. This is reported by our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh. Apparently, the Soviet officials will use the period of the Olympic games and some time before the beginning of the games to put an end to immigration. Activists fear that the officials will not resume handling exit requests even after the Olympic games.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 19-20 MAY

19 May

LD200208/LD210052 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19 and 20 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Sowing of wheat has begun in Novosibirskaya Oblast, where it is to be sown over an area of 2 million hectares in the next 7 to 8 days, The amount of moisture on Siberian fields is considerably below normal. (0100 GMT)

In Kustanayskaya Oblast grain crops are being sown on the second million hectares today. Most of the fields are being sown with strong and hard wheat varieties. (0500 GMT)

In Kurganskaya Oblast 500,000 hectares of grain crops have been sown, which is one-quarter of the area allocated to grain crops. (0600 GMT)

In the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR sowing of spring crops is being completed today. Specialists consider that it has been carried out in optimum time. (0830 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast, farmers have expanded the winter crop acreage to 900,000 hectares this year. The grain crops withstood the winter well and are growing well (1100 GMT)

20 May

In Omskaya Oblast, 500,000 hectares have been sown to wheat so far, which is one-third of the planned area. Work is progressing at a rate of 100,000 hectares every 24 hours. (0000 GMT)

Mechanizers in Kazakhstan have not attained the planned rates of work. In the past 24 hours they have sown grain crops on 1.4 million hectares. Grain crops have been sown on 14 million hectares so far, which is half of the planned area. Sowing was completed today in Uralskaya Oblast, and is almost completed in Aktyubinskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts. (0100 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast sowing of early grain crops has been completed on over 4 million hectares. (0204 GMT)

Mass sowing of wheat started in Altayskiy Kray today on an area of over 3 million hectares. Almost a third of the wheat will be sown to new, highly productive strains. (0700 GMT)

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES SPRING FIELDWORK

LD202026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Progress in spring fieldwork in the country was discussed today by the collegium of the Ministry of Agriculture. It was noted at the session that on the whole work is progressing successfully, although farmers are being hampered by frequent recurrences of cold weather, sharp fluctuations in temperature and frosts. Even these days in places in the Non-Chernozem Zone there are occasional snow falls. Despite the fact that soil for cultivation has been readied in southern areas much later than usual, sowing has made rapid progress. Last week alone grain crops occupied about 30 million hectares. This is a record rate. At present mass sowing of wheat is in progress in Siberia and Kazakhstan. There is every possibility there of completing it in the usual period. Favorable conditions have come about for sowing millet and buckwheat. In the European part of the country work basically has been completed on sunflower farms and is also coming to a close on fields given over to corn for grain.

It was noted at the collegium session that this spring wide use is being made of industrial technology for cultivation of many crops. Corn alone has been sown on 1 million hectares according to new technology. In many areas the sown crops are already being tended. Special attention was paid at the collegium session to measures aimed at obtaining a good harvest of sugar beets.

Further Report

LD210958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Progress of fieldwork in the country was reviewed yesterday by the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. It was noted that, with the completion of the sowing campaign, one of the most important tasks now is the timely and qualitative management of sowing. This is particularly important this year since the large amount of moisture in the soil creates favorable conditions for the growth of cultivated plants and weeds alike.

Sowing of the most varied row crops has been carried out on a considerable area using advanced industrial techniques which considerably facilitate the business of tending the crops. At present sowing rates are at their highest. In the RSFSR alone, according to RSFSR Central Statistical Administration records, grain crops had been sown on 37 million hectares by the beginning of this week. The area sown to grain crops is increasing by 1.5 million hectares a day in Kazakhstan. Sowing of many late crops is also under way.

Rice growers have to work in difficult conditions. Abundant moisture on many fields has made it impossible to use machinery. Sowing here is being carried out with the help of aircraft. In the European part of the country sowing of corn is also coming to an end, and crops such as sunflower and soybean have been planted fully. Sowing of soybean has started in the Far East where the main areas given over to that crop are situated. The collegium meeting drew up measures for the successful carrying out of the forthcoming winter crop sowing. It will have particular features this year: It is expected that on many fields the crop will ripen later than usual, and there will be less time for seedbed preparation and sowing. The necessary quantity of seed will also have to be made ready in a short period of time.

IMPACT OF BELATED SPRING ON SOWING, PLANTING SCHEDULES

LD210651 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 80 Morning Edition p 3

[A. Ivashchenko agricultural review: "Rhythms of Spring Work"]

[Text] This spring has come belatedly to the Don and the Kuban, the Stavropol region, the south Ukraine and Moldavia. The trees in Rostov are now hardly any greener than in Moscow. Apricots and cherry trees have bloomed 1 month late. Spring is 1 week late even in the Upper Volga region.

All this has made a whole series of amendments to the farmers' spring calendar. The thing is that, simultaneously with sowing early cereals, it is necessary to plant beets and potatoes, corn, soybeans....[paragraph continues]

Last week grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) were sown on 12.1 million hectares--more than twice as much as during the previous 7 days. This work is complete or close to completion on the Ukraine, Moldavia, southern Belorussia, Rostovskaya Oblast, Volgogradskaya Oblast.... Mass sowing is taking place in the Central Volga Region and the south Urals....

In all, as the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported, by Monday 5 May spring crops occupied more than 37 million hectares. The sowing pace is increasing daily. Work is being done everywhere in two shifts, and wide units are being used.

Under this spring's complex conditions the large-group method of equipment utilization and extensive maneuvering of sowing complexes have once again made a good name for themselves. When rain began falling on the field of the Don "Leninskiy Put" Kolkhoz, machine operators at once altered the units' routes, chose the dried-out southern slopes and sowed the middles of the fields without waiting for the soil to "ripen" near forest belts. Machines were not refueled on the edges of tracts, as usual, but right in the fields. Here, too, preventive work was carried out. Mechanics, fitters and smiths were on duty on the units round the clock....

Don corn growers have promised to mark the concluding year of the 5-year plan by obtaining 1 million tons of amber grain.

Moldavian machine operators greeted the May festivals with shock work in the fields. They have decided to obtain 3.71 million tons of grain this year. On the morning of 1 May the well-known foreman Hero of Socialist Labor Z. Paskalov and his comrades drove their powerful Kirovets tractors out onto the plantation with red pennants and began sowing corn by means of an industrial technology which has been yielding magnificent results for several years.

There is a gratifying feature about this spring. Winter grain crops have overwintered very well. Resowing has been reduced to a minimum. And now beneficial May rain has fallen everywhere. The reserve of moisture in these fields is close to the limit.

Last week Kharkov beet growers withdrew the last units from the fields. Their plantation occupies 115,000 hectares. In order to gain time, machine operators combined presowing cultivation with embedding of seeds and made extensive use of precision seed drills so as to rule out subsequent hand thinning of shoots. All farms here have gone over to industrial technology in beet cultivation, and this work has been carried out in strict accordance with the technological charts drawn up by scientists last winter. More than 100 mechanized links are competing here to obtain 400-450 quintals of sweet roots per hectare. And the collectives of Heroes of Socialist Labor I. Tyagno, A. Solokha and A. Gavrish intend to make a harvest target of 500-550 quintals.

...Spring is making farmers hurry up, and they are doing everything not only to make up for lost time but also to fulfill all jobs with excellent quality.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS SUMMER CROP SOWING

ID202332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] We have received a summary from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration. It reports that summer crops in the republic have been sown on about 53 million hectares, which is (?60) percent of the sowing area. Work has now begun in all regions of the RSFSR. Sowing of buckwheat and soya has begun in the south. Work is ending on the rice plantations. Mass sowings has begun on the fields of the Non-Chernozem Zone. The most intensive days in grain crop sowing are in the eastern regions of the republic.

HARVEST WORK RATE IN GEORGIA SLOWER THAN USUAL

ID210935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 80 p 1

[Correspondent G. Labanidze report under the rubric "Harvest Watch": "In Defiance of the Bad Weather"]

[Excerpts] Spring has come early to Georgia this year. The fruit orchards have blossomed. The tea planters and corn growers have gone to the plantations. In eastern areas the sowing of sugar beet, sunflowers and potatoes has been finished in good time. Work is proceeding well in Signakhskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Dmanisskiy and certain other rayons.

However, the harvest work rate is slower this year than last. Why? There are many reasons. One reason is a drop in temperature unusual in these areas, which has caused significant losses to arable farming and horticulture. Some days the thermometer has dropped several degrees below zero. The plantations on stone- and seed-bearing fruits ran the greatest risk, especially in the Kartaliniya fruit zone, where there are apple and peach orchards. The rate of sowing of summer crops began to slacken.

"The republic's party, Soviet and agricultural organs," D. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, relates, "have countered the vagaries of nature by being organized, accurate and operationally efficient. One cannot fail to mention the fruitful work carried out by the temporary headquarters for protecting plantations and crops against frost and for ensuring high rates of field work."

The Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party has sent specialists and scientists to give qualified help and to analyse the situation on a number of farms. Together with the famers they have elaborated and implemented a system of measures which helped to save hundreds of hectares of damaged plantations and crops.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have made up their losses by turning out in their own time and working on the treatment of crops and care of the orchards and vineyards.

At the same time, in some parts of the republic people are using their potential badly and are letting the optimum agrotechnical periods pass by. There is a serious delay in agricultural work in Tetritskaroyskiy, Lagodekhskiy and Telavskiy rayons, as well as on certain farms in the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast. The sowing of corn is being unjustifiably delayed.

The republic's arable famers have every opportunity to make up for lost time and to intensify the rates of field work.

EDITORIALS HIGHLIGHT 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II

'Stern, Unforgettable Lesson'

LD191301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "It Will Live on Through the Ages"]

[Text] The great and bright holiday--the victory holiday--has arrived along with the spring-time blossoming of nature. We are celebrating it for the 35th time, turning our hearts, minds and memories toward that historic day of 9 May 1945 when the long-awaited peace was established over a land ravaged by shells and bombs. That day is a bright and unforgettable date in the history of our socialist state and our struggle for communism and an important milestone in mankind's destiny.

Both at that time of universal rejoicing and today, we are gripped by feelings of pride and grief. Pride because the forces that brought slavery to entire peoples under the black banner of fascism, racism and chauvinism had been overthrown in the grimmest of wars. Grief because the victory over those forces, over fascist Germany, was won at an incredibly high price and cost the lives of tens of millions of people and colossal devastation. The greatest sacrifices, like the brunt of the war, fell to the Soviet people, who lost 20 million of their sons and daughters.

The more time that passes since the war was foisted on us by German fascism, the deeper becomes the realization that the war was the biggest armed action by imperialism's shock forces against socialism and an extremely acute manifestation of the class struggle between the two opposing social systems. A tremendous historic responsibility fell on the Soviet people, headed by Lenin's party, since the fate of the world's first socialist state and the future of world civilization, progress and democracy were decided during the war.

With the Soviet Union's entry into the war all the progressive world immediately felt that the colossal strength of a revolutionary people defending not only their own freedom and independence but those of all peoples had been roused. The hope of liberation flared brightly in the hearts of millions of people enslaved by fascism.

The Soviet people and their valiant armed forces, led by the Communist Party, entirely vindicated the hope pinned on them. After holding on in the face of the treacherous attack by Hitlerite hordes that had been mobilized and deployed in advance, our army then embarked on a resolute offensive, routed the fascist aggressor in fighting and battles of unprecedented scale and intensity, drove the aggressor from its native land and honorably fulfilled its historic liberating mission. The memory of Soviet soldiers' nobility and courage lives on and will live on eternally in the hearts of millions of people.

Our victory proved conclusively that there are no forces in the world that can smash socialism or bring to their knees a people devoted to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and rallied closely around a communist party. Our victory over fascism is a stern and unforgettable lesson of history and an awful warning to reactionary imperialist forces and the forces of war and aggression.

In the last 35 years the disposition and correlations of forces in the international arena have changed radically in favor of peace, democracy and socialism. But although imperialism's opportunities for aggressive action have now been considerably curtailed, its nature remains the same. It is precisely through the fault of imperialist forces, and especially certain U.S. circles, that the international situation became appreciably more complex at the junction between the seventies and the eighties.

Soviet people are vigilantly watching imperialism's intrigues. In order to ensure its own safety and save the peoples from another armed catastrophe, our country is forced to strengthen its defense capability. "All the experience that has been accumulated and the prevailing international situation, especially recent facts," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, "oblige us to keep our powder dry, to be persistent and consistent in defending the cause of peace and to remember our historic responsibility for the fate of the motherland and all mankind."

Soviet servicemen are deeply aware of this responsibility. They are keeping their powder dry and piously fulfilling their constitutional duty--to maintain a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing the immediate rebuff of any aggressor. The USSR Armed Forces are the reliable guardian of their people's peaceful labor and the bastion of world peace.

For 35 years mankind has lived under peaceful conditions and enjoyed the benefits of the victory won, a decisive contribution coming from the Soviet people, led by Lenin's party, by their unparalleled feat in the Great Patriotic War [sentence as published]. The memory of this feat is imperishable; its greatness will live on through the ages.

'Defending Freedom, Independence'

LD191515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Victory for the Future"]

[Text] Today is Victory Day. In celebrating this emotional festival, thankful generations pay homage to the magnitude of the exploit of the heroes who traveled the paths of the world's grimmest war and saved their Soviet land and the peoples of Europe and the world from fascist enslavement.

The route to victory was of unparalleled difficulty. The savage duel fought not merely by armies but by two social systems, two ideologies, two worlds lasted 1,418 days and nights. We lost en route 20 million sons and daughters of the motherland. Immortal is the glory of the heroes who gave their lives for our motherland's freedom and independence, for its happy future.

Victory was not easily won, but it was inevitable: It was a manifestation of the socialist social and state system's advantages. As in peacetime, so in war it demonstrated its historical superiority over capitalism.

During the ordeals, Soviet people rallied ever closer around the Communist Party which from the very outset of the Great Patriotic War headed the fighting people, combining the political, economic and military leadership of the country.

"It was the party that organized and united tens of millions of people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "directed their energies, their will and actions toward that one goal of victory. The war confirmed again and again that the party and people are one, that there is no force capable of smashing this indestructible unity."

In celebrating the 35th anniversary of the rout of the international imperialism's shock force--Hitlerite Germany--Soviet people remember with pride the historic milestones in the armed struggle against the fascist hordes. The border battles, the heroic defense of Odessa, Kiev, Sevastopol and Leningrad, the battles of Moscow and Stalingrad, the battle for the Caucasus--in these historic battles the enemy was halted and then, in the battles in the Kursk Bulge, for the Dnepr and for Belorussia, in the south and in the polar regions, was expelled from our country. Equally high valor was displayed by all categories of troops--our glorious infantry, sailors, airmen, tankmen, gunners, sappers, communications troops, they all battled with selfless courage and skill. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet partisans and underground fighters made a fitting contribution to the general struggle. Great was the exploit of the rear forces, who managed to rapidly regain and then substantially surpass the prewar production level and supply the army and navy with all they needed to rout the aggressor.

Having liberated the countries enslaved by fascism, the Soviet Armed Forces completed their combat path in the magnificent Berlin operation. The European peoples remember the Soviet soldiers with gratitude. Many foreign cities now have monuments to the liberation troops.

Our army was joined in battle against fascism on European soil by the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, formations and units of the Polish Army, the Czechoslovak corps, Slovak insurgents, Bulgarian partisans and underground fighters from resistance detachments in other European countries. Hungarian and Romanian units joined the battle against fascism at the final stage of the war. Our people value the contribution to victory made by the United States, Britain, France and the other countries allied in the anti-Hitler coalition.

While defending its freedom and independence in grim battles, the Soviet Union at the same time played a decisive role in saving European and world civilization from destruction by the fascist barbarians. They honorably fulfilled their international duty to the international proletariat. In the postwar years favorable conditions were established for the development of the revolutionary and democratic movement and the upsurge of the world peoples' national liberation struggle, and the world socialist system emerged, grew strong and became a leading force.

Our people emerged from the crucible of war tempered and even more closely united around the Communist Party. The continuity of the traditions of defending the motherland is the source of the great strength of new generations of Soviet people, the guarantee of their victories in building communism.

Respect and honor are lavished on veterans of the Great Patriotic War in our country. Grim ordeals were their lot. They lost combat friends, had to tend their wounds in haste, froze in wet trenches, sometimes went hungry, nearly always lacked sleep but nevertheless stood firm, endured and prevailed! It is our duty and sacred obligation to care constantly for those who protected our freedom and lives during the war. Evidence of the nationwide concern for the front soldiers were the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions granting them a number of extra benefits.

Even now former front soldiers are working at plants, on sovkhozes and kolkhozes and in institutions, enjoying universal respect. But even when their state of health and age force the veterans to take a deserved rest, they are still active. By communicating their rich experience to young people and talking about the unforgettable years at the front, the war veterans continue their life exploit, bringing the triumph of communism nearer in days of peace just as they hastened the great and just victory in the grim war days.

The sounds of war have been absent from Europe for 35 years. The foundation of peaceful life is being constantly strengthened by the peace-loving policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state. It has earned profound prestige the world over.

True to the traditions of the front soldiers, our mighty army and navy are vigilantly guarding the motherland and world peace. Reliably protected by them, Soviet people are working in inspired manner on the fulfillment of the party's plans and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. Every ton of smelted steel, every ear of grain, every scientific discovery is the great legacy of those who, during the war years, upheld the right of the millions-strong Soviet people to freedom, labor and socialism.